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Basic Guidelines for Economic, Social Development

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["Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" — *PRAVDA* headline; the draft version of the Basic Guidelines was published in the 12 November 1985 supplement to the Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*]

[Text] In a historically short time our country has risen from age-old backwardness to the heights of social progress and achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of life. Soviet society has entered the stage of developed socialism.

A powerful economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential has been created by the labor of generations of Soviet people. The USSR now has highly skilled cadres and possesses a powerful industry, a large-scale mechanized agriculture, and a comprehensively developed infrastructure. The country occupies leading positions in the world in many areas of scientific and technical development. The population's prosperity is growing constantly, the socialist way of life is improving, and the principle of social justice is being realized increasingly fully.

The crises, poverty and unemployment, and class and national enmity inherent in the capitalist system have vanished irreversibly into the past. Equality, cooperation and mutual assistance among people and real democracy have been established. The advantages of the planned economic system and of the people's socialist self-management and the working masses' creative potential are being revealed increasingly fully. The community of fraternal socialist states — bastion of peace and social progress — is strengthening.

Unswervingly following V.I. Lenin's behests, the Communist Party is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of the improvement of socialism and further progress by Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the strategy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 determine specific plan targets for implementing the CPSU's program goals.

I. Basic Results of the Country's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985

In the course of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions a major new step was taken in boosting Soviet people's prosperity and developing all sectors of the economy.

The country's economic potential increased considerably. National income increased 17 percent in comparison with 1980. More than R840 billion in capital investments was channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of the national economy and building housing, sociocultural, and other facilities. About 1,000 modern new industrial enterprises were commissioned.

Work to accelerate scientific and technical progress and retool and modernize existing production was stepped up. Production of over 19,000 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatuses, instruments, and other industrial output was started up. The introduction of low-waste, waste-free, and energy- and material-saving manufacturing processes and machine systems expanded.

Positive results were achieved in intensifying production and increasing its efficiency. Almost 90 percent of the increase in national income was obtained through social labor productivity growth. Production discipline improved and losses of work time declined. More economical use of material resources began to be made.

The leading sector of the economy — industry — underwent further development. The increase in industrial output totaled 20 percent. Consumer goods production (group "B") increased more rapidly than production of means of production.

The USSR Energy Program is being fulfilled. Nuclear power developed at an accelerated rate — it accounts for one-tenth of all the electricity produced in the country. The Soviet Union, which previously ranked first in the world in terms of oil extraction, reached the same position in gas extraction during the current [as published] 5-year plan. Some 48,000 km of main and branch gas pipelines were built.

The party's agrarian policy was unswervingly pursued, and the USSR Food Program was consistently implemented. One-third of all capital investments were channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the entire agro-industrial complex. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies are strengthening. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and also of urban and rural inhabitants are undergoing development. Construction of housing and sociocultural facilities was carried out at high rates in the countryside.

Production and purchases of the basic types of agricultural products increased. Average annual gross agricultural output increased by 6 percent and reached R131 billion. Meat production increased 9 percent and egg production 18 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The vegetable and fruit crop increased considerably.

Freight turnover in transport increased 15 percent. Operational train traffic was inaugurated on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, which is of great significance for the development of Siberia and the Far East.

The people's material and cultural living standards rose on the basis of the upsurge in the economy and the growth of its efficiency. Per capita real incomes increased 11 percent.

Average monthly wages of workers and employees increased 13 percent and reached R190 in 1985. Kolkhoz members' labor remuneration from social production increased 29 percent and totals R153 per month.

Important centralized measures were implemented in the field of labor remuneration. The wages of workers and employees in the coal industry and of a considerable proportion of agricultural

workers were increased. Planned measures to increase the wages of public education workers are being implemented. Additional benefits were established for a number of categories of light and food industry workers. Length-of-service awards were introduced in railroad and river transport contract construction organizations and certain other sectors. Labor remuneration of over 20 million people increased as a result of the implementation of these measures.

Payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased 25 percent and reached approximately R530 per capita in 1985.

The material and everyday living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of deceased servicemen were improved. Minimum pensions for workers, employees, and kolkhoz members were increased. Pensions were increased for a large group of workers and employees who retired for a well-earned rest more than 10 years ago. Additional continuous-service increments to pensions were introduced.

Major measures were implemented to help families with children and working mothers. Partially paid leave for caring for a child until it reaches 1 year of age was introduced for mothers, and one-time birth grants were increased.

Catering expenditure norms in preschool establishments and residential schools were increased, and the provision of free textbooks for general educational school students was introduced.

There were annual repayments of state loans previously raised on a subscription basis among the population.

The population's requirements for many goods and services began to be satisfied more fully. There was an increase in consumption of vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, and other nutritionally most valuable products. Retail trade turnover increased 16 percent, and the volume of consumer services provided to the population increased by one-third.

The housing problem is being consistently solved. A total of over 550 million square meters of apartment blocks was commissioned, enabling more than 50 million people to improve their housing conditions. The standard of facilities provided in housing improved.

Medical services and recreation conditions for the population improved. Substantial measures to protect the environment were implemented.

The public education system developed, and the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools began.

Culture and art developed. The activity of cultural enlightenment institutions and the mass information and propaganda media improved.

The union republics' economies grew on a plan-governed basis, and the contribution made by each of them to resolving statewide tasks increased. The shaping and development of large-scale territorial production complexes continued. The natural wealth of the country's eastern and northern regions was opened up at an accelerated rate. West Siberia now provides two-thirds of all-union oil extraction and over half the gas extraction.

The measures to improve administration and economic management and strengthen discipline and organization in all components of the national economy were of great significance.

Economic experiments aimed at expanding the economic autonomy and intensifying the responsibility of associations and enterprises and at achieving higher end results of production on this basis are being implemented in industry, agriculture, and other sectors. Financial autonomy is being strengthened. Effective forms and methods for the collective organization of and provision of incentives for labor, primarily those based on the team contract, were extended.

The role of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, and the Komsomol in economic and cultural building has grown. Working people's participation in management expanded, and the USSR Law on Labor Collectives was adopted and is being implemented. The masses' labor activeness grew, and the organization of socialist competition improved.

Our country is playing an increasingly active role in the international division of labor. The Soviet Union's cooperation with the CEMA countries and other socialist states strengthened considerably, and socialist economic integration deepened. The measures envisaged by the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference were implemented.

Foreign trade turnover increased and economic ties expanded. The USSR now has trade relations with 145 countries.

At the same time a slowing of development rates occured in the development of the national economy, and the implementation of production intensification and of the restructuring of the production structure and administrative and economic management methods was lax. The rate of assimilation of new equipment and technology in production was inadequate. The technical standard and quality of many products, including consumer goods, fell short of modern demands. There were violations of contractual discipline relating to product supplies. Some republics, ministries, associations, and enterprises did not reach the levels mapped out by the 5-year plan for production volume, labor productivity, prime cost of products and operations, savings of material resources, and commissioning of production capacities. **This led to a gulf developing between social requirements and the achieved level of production, between effective demand and its material satisfaction.** There are difficulties in providing the population with individual food products.

In connection with the exacerbation of the international situation, the USSR was compelled to make additional efforts to maintain its defense capability at the requisite level in order to guarantee a peaceful life for our people.

In general, the results of the outgoing 5-year period testify that our country advanced in all areas of economic and social development.

II. Basic Guidelines and Tasks of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000

The 15-year period on which our country is embarking is an important historical period along the path of improving socialism and building communism.

The supreme goal of the party's economic strategy has been and remains to steadily boost the people's material and cultural living standard. The attainment of this goal in the coming period demands the acceleration of socioeconomic development, comprehensive production intensification, and an increase in production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to raise productive forces and production relations to a qualitatively new level, to fundamentally accelerate scientific and technical progress, to ensure rapid progress along the strategic avenues of the economy's development, and to create a productive potential equal in size to the potential accumulated during all preceding years of Soviet power.

On the basis of this premise, during the period through the year 2000:

A further boost of the prosperity of all strata and social groups of the population and profound changes in the sphere of labor and people's living conditions are to be ensured. The social orientation of the economy's development is to be stepped up, together with the trend toward creating the best possible conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and the consolidation of the socialist way of life, and the increasingly full realization of the principle of social justice.

A broad social program is to be implemented. Real per capita incomes are to increase 60-80 percent.

The social prestige of high-quality labor and professional skill is to be enhanced. Labor remuneration is to rise in line with labor productivity growth, and the forms of labor remuneration are to be improved. The policy of increasing minimum wages and cutting back the taxes collected from the population will continued to be pursued. Paramount attention is to be devoted to stepping up moral incentives for labor collectives and individual workers. Awareness of the need to work conscientiously for the common good and a sense of personal responsibility to society for the results of labor must be more actively inculcated in each person.

Full and rational employment of the population is to be ensured. Conditions of labor are to improve substantially, the faster reduction of manual labor is to be sought, and its share in the production sphere is to reduced to 15-20 percent. Opportunities for the development and application of all citizens' creative abilities are to be expanded.

Soviet people's needs for diverse, high-quality goods and services are to be more fully satisfied. The level of scientifically substantiated norms for the rational consumption of food products and basic nonfood goods is to be reached for a significant range of goods, and approached as closely as possible for the remainder. The volume of retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade is to increase approximately 80 percent. A highly developed services industry is to be created, and on this basis the amount of labor consumed by housework is to be sharply reduced. The improvement of consumption standards, the shaping of sensible needs corresponding with the socialist way of life and according with the harmonious developments of the individual, and the elevation of man's spiritual requirements are all to be encouraged.

The most important social task of providing practically every family with a separate apartment or individual home is to be consistently resolved. A total area of no less than 2 billion square meters of housing is to be commissioned. Services and amenities in the city and countryside and the state of repairs of the housing stock are to be improved.

The line of accelerated growth of social consumption funds, which are an important means for the further development of statewide systems for free national education, health services, and social security and for the improvement of conditions for working people's leisure, is to be continued. The volume of these funds is to approximately double.

A demographic policy taking the specific features of the country's different regions more fully into account is to be pursued. The prolongation of the population's life expectancy and working life, the consolidation of the family, the creation of more favorable conditions for raising the growing generation, and the combination of motherhood with women's active participation in labor and social activity are to be encouraged by all means. State assistance to families with children and young families is to be expanded and improved.

The level of material support and of social and consumer services for war and labor veterans, elderly citizens, and disabled people is to be raised. More favorable conditions for participation in social labor are to be created for persons of retirement age who wish to work. The pension provision system is to be improved, including by raising minimum pensions and gradually closing the gap between the conditions and social security levels enjoyed by kolkhoz members, workers, and employees.

A package of measures to improve Soviet people's health is to be introduced. The quality of medical services is to be steadily enhanced, and the transition to a system of universal clinical check-ups for the population is to be achieved. Stronger measures are to be taken to protect the health of mothers and children. There is to be accelerated development of the network of health service institutions and of sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding houses, and tourism organizations, and the standard of service in them is to be raised.

A boost to the population's education and culture is to be ensured, and its spiritual requirements are to be more fully satisfied. The patriotic and international education of Soviet people, and of young people in particular, is to be stepped up. More active work is to be done to safeguard and augment the national cultural heritage and to preserve monuments of Soviet and world history and culture.

The creation of an integrated system of continuous education is to be ensured. The activity of general education schools and the

vocational and technical education syustem is to be improved, and secondary specialized and higher education are to be developed. The quality of the training of specialists and the improvement of cadres' qualifications is to be raised, primarily in new specialized fields linked with scientific and technical progress.

The forms and organization of the leisure of all categories of the population are to be improved. The length of paid leave is to rise taking account of working people's increased labor contribution. Collective horticulture and market gardening are to develop widely.

The mass development of physical culture and sports is to be encouraged, and their introduction into daily life promoted everywhere.

Environmental protection work is to be persistently carried out, and thrifty use of natural resources is to be ensured.

Production is to be transferred onto a mainly intensive path of development and, on this basis, the pace of economic growth is to be accelerated. The country's national income is to almost double.

The growth of national income and of output from all sectors of material production is to result fully from increased labor productivity. Social labor productivity is to rise 130-150 percent, and a decisive step is to be taken in implementing the program task of achieving the highest world levels in terms of this indicator.

The policy of thrift, which is one of the most important factors for the intensification of production, is to be consistently stepped up. The saving of resources is be turned into a decisive source for the satisfaction of the national economy's growing needs. The aim is to ensure that 75-80 percent of the growth in needs for fuel, energy, and raw and other materials is satisfied through savings. The national income's energy consumption is to be reduced by a factor of no less than 1.4, and its metals consumption is be almost halved. Comprehensive use is to made of natural and material resources, and there is to be maximum elimination of losses and irrational expenditure. Secondary resources and by-products are to be introduced more widely into economic circulation.

The efficiency of capital investments is to be enhanced and they are to be concentrated in priority areas, primarily on the renewal of fixed production assets; there is to be a substantial increase in the proportion of funds channeled into the retooling and modernization of enterprises, and the time taken to recoup capital investments is to be reduced.

Better use is to be made of fixed production capital, a full workload for equipment and capacities is to be ensured, and a greater return on capital is to be sought.

The utmost acceleration of scientific and technical progress and ubiquitous application of its results in produciton, management, the services sphere, and everyday life are to be ensured.

The national economy is to reach leading positions in science and technology. More efficient use is to be made of the forms and methods for the implementation of scientific and technical progress inherent in socialism. The integration of science and production is to be intensified, and there is to be improvement in the organization of, and reduction in the time taken for, the elaboration of scientific discoveries and technical innovations and inventions and their assimilation in the national economy.

The quality of production and services is to rise to the level of the best Soviet and world achievements.

The dynamic and balanced development of the country's unified **national economic complex** and the efficient interaction of all its links are to be ensured. Progressive changes are to be implemented in the national economy's structure.

The sectors and production processes which determine scientific and technical progress and the soluiton of social tasks are to develop at a faster pace.

Production of industrial output is to at least double.

Heavy industry — the foundation of the country's economy and the base for supplying the national economy with the means of production — is to be steadily consolidated.

There is to be considerable acceleration in the development of machine building. The technical standard of output produced is to be fundamentally enhanced. The creation and assimilation of the produciton of new generations of equipment making it possible to enhance labor productivity severalfold, to improve labor conditions, and to substantially reduce material expenditure are to be ensured. The material, scientific, and technical base of machine building is to be consolidated.

The fuel and energy complex is to be developed and the USSR Energy Program implemented more efficiently. With a view to improving the country's fuel and energy balance, electricity generation at AES's is to increase by no less than a factor of 5-7, while gas extraction is to increase 60-80 percent. Wider use is to be made of nontraditional renewable energy resources and secondary energy resources.

The Comprehensive Program for the Chemicalization of the USSR Naitonal Economy is to be implemented. Profound qualitative changes are to be ensured in metallurgy and other sectors producing structural materials. There is to be expansion of the range and growth of the output of the most economical types of metal products and of essentially new chemical, construction, and other progressive materials.

There is to be consistent pursuit of the line, mapped out by the USSR Food Program, of fuller satisfaction of the country's needs for agricultural produce, further consolidation of agriculture's material and technical base, and social restructuring of the countryside. Accelerated and balanced development of the agro-industrial complex sectors is to be implemented, and the return on all types of resources allocated for these purposes is to be increased. The transfer of agriculture to an industrial base by way of comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, electrification, land reclamation, and widespread introduction of intensive technologies is to be completed. Considerable growth is to be

pursued in the harvest yields of all agricultural crops and in stockraising productivity; the stability of agricultural production is to be ensured; and the latter's dependence on natural and climatic conditions is to be reduced to a minimum.

The Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is to be implemented. The output of nonfood goods is to be increased no less than 80-90 percent, and the volume of services rendered to the population by a factor of 2.1-2.3.

Capital construction is to be raised to a qualitatively new level. Fundamental improvement in construction production, considerable enhancement of quality, and reduction of the cost of works are to be pursued; advanced methods are to be introduced more actively; the organization of construction is to be improved; and the efficiency of design work is to be enhanced. The time taken for the construction and reconstruction of projects is to be reduced by a factor of 1.5-2 over the next decade.

Transportation, electricity, gas, and oil supplies, communications, the material and technical supplies system, and other sectors of the production infrastructure are to be developed at an accelerated pace.

The harmonious economic and social development of all union republics is to be ensured. The distribution of production forces is to be improved. The comprehensive nature of the development and the specialization of the economies of republics and economic regions are to be stepped up, and their contribution to the consolidation of the country's unified national economic complex and to the solution of social tasks is to be increased.

Trading, economic, scientific, and technical ties, and cultural exchanges with foreign countries are to be developed on a mutually advantageous basis. Fuller use is to be made of the advantages of the international division of labor, and primarily with the countries of the socialist community.

There is to be further all-cound development of cooperation with CEMA countries and other socialist countries. Socialist economic integration is to be raised to a higher level; and specialization, production sharing, and new and efficient forms of cooperation are to be developed. Consistent implementation, jointly with the CEMA countries, of programs for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000 on bilateral and multilateral basis is to be envisaged.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with developing countries is to be expanded. Economic ties with interested capitalist states are to be developed on a mutually advantageous and equal basis.

There is to be comprehensive improvement of management, and better use is to be made of the advantages and potential of the socialist planning system.

There is to be consistent implementation and development of the fundamental Leninist principles of socialist management, and primarily of democratic centralism. The central organs' efforts are to be concentrated on the solution of statewide, intersectorial, and interregional problems of social production.

The organizational structure of the management of sectors in the national economy of the USSR and the union republics is to be improved.

The scientific validity of plans is to increase. Fuller consideration is to be given to the Comprehensive Program for USSR Scientific and Technical Progress and the General Plan for the Deployment of USSR Production Forces when elaborating state plans.

The role of economic methods of management, economic autonomy, and economic responsibility of associations and enterprises is to be enhanced. Further development of financial autonomy is to be ensured, and the influence of financial-credit levers and the price system on production efficiency is to be stepped up. The ruble's stability is to be enhanced, and the circulation of money in the country is to be improved.

The role of soviets — the most important form of socialist people's power — in economic, social, and cultural building is to be stepped up. The working people's participation in management is to be expanded.

The implementation of the set tasks will make it possible to raise Soviet society to a higher level of economic and social progress, and the USSR will enter the third millenium as an even more powerful developed power and, by means of its achievements, will exert a constantly increasing progressive influence on the course of world development.

III. Basic Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990

The 12th 5-Year Plan has a very important role to play in implementing the strategic tasks of the next 15 years. It is to be a turning point in all areas of the country's economic and social development.

The main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan is to increase the rate and efficiency of the economy's development on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress, retooling and modernizing production, intensive use of existing production potential, and improving the management system and the economic mechanism and on this basis achieve a further increase in the Soviet people's prosperity.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must at the same time resolve a wide range of tasks bound up with improving people's lives, achieving dynamic development in all national economic sectors, and maintaining the country's defense capability at an appropriate level.

Stemming from the main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan:

National income used for consumption and accumulation is to be **increased** by 19-22 percent. The entire increase is to be secured by raising labor productivity. The materials-intensiveness of the social product is to be reduced by 4-5 percent. The energy-intensiveness of national income is to be reduced by 7-9 percent and metals-intensiveness by 13-15 percent.

The output of industrial products is to be increased by 21-24 percent, including means of production (group "A") by 20-23 percent and consumer items (group "B") by 22-25 percent.

The processing sectors of industry are to be developed at preferential rates. The volume of output in these sectors is to be boosted by 25-28 percent, with an increase in the output of fuel and raw materials sectors of 11-13 percent. The country's growing fuel and energy requirements are to be met chiefly by ensuring economy of fuel and energy resources and accelerated development of nuclear energy, the gas industry, and coal extraction by the open-cut method.

The development of machine building is to be accelerated and its technical standard is to be improved. The planned program for the reconstruction and modernization of metallurgy is to be implemented. The rate of chemicalization and electrification of the national economy is to be increased.

The implementation of the USSR Food Program, the balanced development of the agro-industrial complex sectors, and a considerable increase in the efficiency with which allocated resources are used is to be secured.

Capital investments are to be channeled primarily toward the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises, and the proportion of capital investments for these purposes in production construction is to be increased to 50 percent. The course of further industrializing construction production is to be consistently pursued.

The production infrastructure sectors are to be comprehensively developed. There is to be an improvement in meeting the needs of the national economy and the population for transportation and other kinds of services.

A breakthrough in intensifying production is to be achieved on the basis of making extensive use of the achievements of science and technology, implementing progressive improvements [sdvigi] in the structure and organization of production, and increasing labor, technological, and state discipline.

The renewal of production equipment is to be speeded up primarily by faster replacement of low-efficiency equipment with progressive, highly productive equipment. A general inventory of fixed produciton capital is to be carried out. More than one-third of its assets [aktivnaya chast] is to be renewed. The volume of withdrawal of obsolete fixed production capital is to be at least doubled compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comprehensive programs for the retooling and reconstruction of production and its continuous renewal on the basis of modern equipment and advanced technology are to be drawn up and implemented in every sector and at associations and enterprises. The role played by production development funds in retooling associations and enterprises is to be enhanced by ensuring that these funds are channeled for these purposes as a priority.

Existing production, scientific, and technical potential is to be used more intensively. Smooth functioning of production and maximum equipment loading is to be sought, and use of equipment in shifts is to be considerably increased.

The utilization of labor resources is to be improved. Social labor productivity is to be raised by 20-23 percent, and by 23-25 percent in industry. The entire increase in the output of industry and agriculture and also in the volume of shipments by rail transport and in construction work is to be obtained by raising labor productivity. Preferential growth in labor productivity, as compared with the increase in labor payment, is to be secured.

Fundamental improvement in the quality of output and the services provided, as a very important factor in the intensification of the economy and in more fully meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population, is to be considered a matter of paramount importance.

The thrift policy is to be stepped up. Rational and economical expenditure of all kinds of resources and reduced losses are to be persistently sought, and transition to resource-saving and waste-free technologies is to be carried out more quickly. The exploitation of secondary resources and production waste is to be considerably boosted, production capacities involved in reprocessing them are to be developed, the organization of the collection of secondary raw materials, including collection from the population, is to be improved, and the material and technical base of procurement organizations is to be consolidated. Energy and other resources are to be used thriftily in everyday life.

In 1990, as compared with 1985, the following are to be ensured:

In the national economy — savings in organic fuel of 200-230 million metric tons of standard fuel, including 75-90 million metric tons by developing atomic energy and utilizing renewable energy resources; savings in rolled ferrous metal of 12-14 million metric tons.

The prime cost of output and of works in industry is to be reduced by 4-5 percent, in construction by 2-3 percent, and in agriculture (sovkhozes) by 5-7 percent.

The turnover of national economic resources is to be speeded up; stocks of goods and materials must not be allowed to exceed the norm. Direct and long-term economic ties between suppliers and consumers and wholesale trade in materials and equipment are to be developed and improved.

A range of measures aimed at fully meeting the national economy's requirements for packaging materials is to be implemented, primarily through a preferential increase in the output of economical types of packaging materials, harmonization, standardization, and recycling.

More favorable conditions for highly efficient labor are to be created, sanitary and hygiene conditions and safety regulations are to be improved, and the standard [kultura] of production is to be raised. The scientific organization of labor and the collective contract are to be more vigorously introduced and working time is to be used more rationally. A unified statewide system of planning, accounting, certificating, and rationalizing work positions is to be set up. The use of manual and physically demanding labor, especially in loading, unloading, warehouse, and other ancillary work, must be consistently cut back.

Sectorial and territorial specialization, production sharing, and combined production are to be more extensively developed.

A package of measures to further **increase the people's material and cultural standard of life** is to be implemented. A growth in real per capital income of 13-15 percent is to be secured. The satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods and services is to be considerably improved by focusing on progressive changes in the pattern of growing effective demand.

The social infrastructure sectors are to be comprehensively developed. The scale of housing construction is to be increased, its quality is to be improved, and the provision of the urban and rural population with well-appointed housing and municipal and consumer services is to be boosted. The social restructuring of the countryside is to be speeded up.

Increasing every worker's contribution to the common cause of developing the national economy is an indispensable condition for implementing the planned social program.

IV. Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress and Development of Science

The resolution of the key political and economic task is to be ensured — scientific and technical progress is to be accelerated in every possible way. The role of science and technology in the qualitative transformation of productive forces, in shifting the economy to the path of comprehensive intensification, and in improving social production efficiency is to be resolutely enhanced. The orientation of scientific and technical development toward resolving social tasks is to be stepped up.

A cardinal improvement in the technical standard of production is to be achieved, above all by reorganizing investment and structural policy and concentrating resources in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress — the development of electronics, nuclear power generation, comprehensive automation, and technology for the production and processing of new materials. At least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity during the 5-year period is to be secured as a result of utilizing scientific and technical achievements.

A package of measures is to be implemented to improve production technology. The use of progressive base technologies is to be expanded by 50-100 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The broad introduction of fundamentally new technologies — electron beam, plasma, pulsed, biological, radiation, membrane, chemical, and other technologies which make it possible to increase labor productivity many times over, to improve the efficiency of resource utilization, and to reduce the energy- and materials-intensiveness of production — into the national economy is to be ensured. The transition is to be made to industrial, intensive techniques in plant growing and livestock raising, and extensive use is to be made of biological and genetic engineering methods.

The organizational and technological flexibility of production is to be consistently enhanced. Automated systems are to be introduced into various sphere of economic activity and primarily into planning and management of equipment and manufacturing processes. The level of production automation is to be approximately doubled. Comprehensive automated production facilities are to be created which can be quickly and economically reorganized.

The development and putting into production of new generations of highly efficient equipment is to be accelerated. The transition is to be made to the production of machine systems and technological equipment complexes. Updating of equipment in production must be considerably accelerated; in 1990 production of new machinery, equipment, and instruments is to constitute at least 13 percent of overall machine building output.

The mass production of personal computers is to be organized. Growth of 100-130 percent is to be ensured in the volume of production of computer equipment, and its reliability is to be improved. The scale of the use of modern, highly productive computers of all classes is to be increased at a high rate. The creation of collectively used computer centers, integrated data banks, and information processing and transmitting networks is to be continued, and the efficiency of their work is to be improved.

In the development of new equipment and technology, fuller use is to be made of the potential of materials with previously specified properties, particularly progressive structural materials, including synthetic, composition, ultrapure, and other materials, which produce a great saving in the national economy.

The proportion of industrial output in the top-quality category is to be increased 90-110 percent, the reliability and operating life of equipment are to be enhanced, and the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems is to be generally completed. The review of standards and specifications for output is to be accelerated, orienting them toward the highest world achievements. Metrological services for the national economy are to be improved. The standard of work on classifying industrial output is to be raised so as to ensure the objective assessment of output quality. The standardization of technologies is to be developed on the basis of promising scientific and technical achievements, and the sectorial and intersectorial standardization of machines, assemblies, and components is to be deepened.

Working people's scientific and technical creativity is to be encouraged. Invention and patenting and licensing work is to be improved. All the necessary conditions are to be created for the speediest introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals into the national economy. The state system of scientific and technical information is to be developed. The exchange of scientific and technical achievements is to be improved. The work of scientific and technical societies is to be stepped up.

The fundamental task is to strengthen ties between science and production and to create organizational forms for the integration of science, technology, and production, which make it possible to ensure the efficient and rapid passage of scientific ideas from conception to broad application in practice. The responsibility of scientific organizations for the standard of research and development and for its fullest utilization is to be increased.

The role and responsibility of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in determining the priority directions for scientific and technical progress, in solving major intersectorial scientific and technical problems, in organizing the development of fundamentally new equipment and technology, and in monitoring the scientific and technical level of sectors, the conformity of production to the best world achievements, and the formation of a network of scientific research and planning and design and technological organizations are to be enhanced.

The role of the USSR Academy of Sciences as the coordinator of scientific research work in the country is to be enhanced and its responsibility for creating the theoretical foundations for fundamentally new types of equipment and technology is to be increased. Priority significance is to be attached to the development of fundamental science, which predetermines the attainment of a qualitatively higher level by social production. The technical thrust of the work of academy institutes is to be strengthened. The role of sector and republic academies is to be enhanced.

The standards and effectiveness of sector science are to be substantially enhanced and its plant sector is to be strengthened. The network of science-and-production associations is to be

enlarged, directing them toward the creation and broad introduction of new generations of equipment and technological complexes and the constant improvement of production equipment and technology. Sector scientific research, design, and technological organizations are to be incorporated in science-and-production and production associations and enterprises, with, as a rule, only the head organizations whose efforts are concentrated on conducting research of an all-sector nature remaining directly subordinate to ministries and departments. The role of design, technological, and other engineering services of enterprises in ensuring scientific and technical progress and in making timely use of scientific and technical achievements is to be enhanced.

Measures are to be taken to significantly improve the utilization of the scientific potential of the higher education system, the volume of scientific research and development being done is to be substantially expanded and a sharp increase in the national economic return on it is to be secured.

Extensive use is to be made of progressive new forms of organizing scientific activity which make it possible to resolve major intersectorial scientific and technical problems within reduced times. Intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and centers are to be set up for the development and large-scale introduction of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology. Cooperation among the academy, sector, and VUZ sectors of science is to be improved.

The economic mechanism in the scientific sphere is to be improved by ensuring that material incentives for scientific collectives and individual workers are linked to their actual contribution to the solution of scientific and technical problems.

The efforts of the social, natural, and technical sciences are to be concentrated on the most important strategic directions which ensure the acceleration of economic and social development.

In the sphere of the social sciences, study of problems in the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and ways and means of gradual progress toward communism is to be stepped up and the ideological and theoretical standards and practical significance of scientific research are to be enhanced. More profound study is to be made of the urgent problems of dialectical and historical materialism, scientific communism, and political economy; of questions on increasing the CPSU's leading role; and of the experience of the international communist, workers, and national liberation movement. The standard of theoretical research in the sphere of the socialist economy, planning, management, labor, finance, pricing, and statistics is to be enhanced. More profound study is to be made of the processes for the development of the political system, socialist democracy, statehood, and socialist self-management and of the further rapprochement of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. Research into the socioeconomic problems of scientific and technical progress is to be widened. Study of the objective natural laws of the development and experience of the socialist community, of ways to step up the CEMA countries' economic integration, and of the processes for the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the intensification of the peoples' struggle for peace and social progress is to be continued. It is necessary to vigorously expose all forms of bourgeois and reformist ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism.

In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences, research whose results will make it possible to ensure profound qualitative changes in productive forces and the creation of fundamentally new types of output, equipment, and technology is to be expanded. Theoretical and applied mathematics, information science and cybernetics, elementary-particle, nuclear, and solid-state physics, micro- and quantum electronics and optics, and radiophysics are to be developed,as is research in the sphere of nuclear and thermonuclear power, the transforming and transmitting of electricity and the opening up of nontraditional energy sources. More extensive research is to be conducted into the problems of mechanics and questions on the theory of production automation. The scientific principles of catalysis, chemical technology, bioengineering, and the creation of new structural materials are to be elaborated. Physicochemical biology and the scientific principles for obtaining physiologically active substances for medicine and agricultural production are to be developed; problems of immunology and virology, genetics and selection, and methods and means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating the most widespread diseases are to be elaborated. Comprehensive research is to be conducted into the structure and evolution of the earth's crust, the biosphere, the world ocean, and the atmosphere, as well as into space and the universe.

Work on training and improving the qualifications of scientific and scientific teaching cadres is to be improved.

Measures are to be implemented to improve the material and technical backup for science. The experimental-production base of science is to be strengthened and at least one-half of the capital investments allocated to the construction of scientific projects are to be channeled into its development. The equipping of scientific organizations and higher educational establishments with modern instruments, equipment, means of automation, computers, materials, and preparations for conducting scientific research is to be substantially improved.

V. The Development of Heavy Industry

The main tasks of heavy industry are to supply the national economy with fuel and raw material resources, machines, equipment, and other modern production means, to boost output of high-quality goods for the population, and to increase the efficiency of the work of its sectors.

On the basis of the aforesaid tasks it is necessary to ensure:

A widespread switch to the production of high-efficiency output corresponding in terms of its technical and economic indicators to the best world models and competitive in foreign markets — the time taken to assimilate new equipment and technology must be reduced sharply;

The improvement of the structure of heavy industry, the improvement of intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions, the accelerated development of machine building, nuclear power, the gas, chemical, and petrochemical industries, production of progressive structural materials, and the expansion of specialization and production sharing;

The renovation of production, first and foremost on the basis of its retooling and reconstruction and increases in the level of mechanization and automation;

The substantial increase of the production of means for the mechanization and automation of material-handling, loading and unloading, and warehouse work with a view to considerably reducing the sphere of use of manual, unskilled, and heavy physical labor;

The universal introduction into production of resource-saving types of machinery and techniques, the comprehensive utilization of raw materials, the large-scale replacement of natural materials with synthetics in production consumption, the reduction of losses of raw and other materials, and the improvement of the utilization of secondary resources.

The following basic guidelines for the development of heavy industry sectors are to be established.

The Machine-Building Complex

The radical reconstruction and preferential development of the machine-building complex — first and foremost machine tool building, the production of computer equipment, instrument making, and the electrical equipment and electronics industries — are to be ensured on a priority basis and growth rates 30 to 60 percent higher than the average for machine building as a whole are to be stipulated for these sectors' output.

The volume of capital investment channeled into the development of the machine-building complex is to be substantially increased. The renovation of the active part of fixed production capital is to be brought up to 10-12 percent per year.

The production of machine-building and metal-working output is to be increased by 40-45 percent.

The time taken to develop and assimilate new machinery is to be reduced by a factor of three to four. It must be ensured that in terms of productivity and reliability all newly assimilated types of machinery are superior to similar output already in production by not less than 50-100 percent.

Within economically justifiable limits, unit capacities of machines and equipment are to be increased and expenditure on production per unit of productivity is to be reduced.

Flexible readjustable production facilities and automated planning systems, automatic lines, machines and equipment with built-in microprocessor equipment, digital program-controlled multifunction machine tools, and robot, rotary, and rotary conveyor complexes are to be widely introduced. There must be a switch to the delivery of technological systems and complexes of machines in sets.

The output of high-productivity machines and equipment intended for use in Siberia, the Far East, and the far north is to be increased.

Maintenance work is to be improved, in order to ensure the reliable operation of machinery and equipment in all national economic sectors. Repairs by specialized firms and servicing by the manufacturers of complex and high-precision machinery in use in agriculture, transportation, and other sectors are to be developed in every possible way. Requirements for spare parts for machinery and equipment must be met.

Production specialization and sharing in terms of product, component, and technology are to be expanded; effectively combining assembly enterprises with specialized plants. The maximum standardization of components and subassemblies is to be ensured. Measures are to be implemented to create machines, equipment, and instruments on the basis of standardized modular and base designs. The output of multifunction types of machinery is to be increased.

Fuller use is to be made of the potential for improving the technical standard and quality of machine-building output by further developing and strengthening integration among machine-building sectors and production specialization and coproduction within the CEMA framework.

In machine-building ministries, the output of special technological equipment for their own needs is to be considerably increased.

The use in machine building of progressive structural materials — low-alloy rolled steel products, bent, molded and precision sections, metallic powders, composite materials, and plastics — is to be increased. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportional metal-intensiveness of machines and equipment is to be reduced by 12-18 percent and their proportional energy-intensiveness by 7-12 percent, and expenditure (per R1 million of commodity output) of rolled ferrous metal products is to be reduced on an average by 27-29 percent, that of steel pipes by 20-22 percent, and that of rolled nonferrous metal products by 21-23 percent.

The loading of production capacities is to be increased and the equipment shift index is to be brought up to 1.6-1.8 by 1990, and

to 1.9 for program-controlled equipment and automated lines and 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 39-43 percent and output prime cost reduced by 9-11 percent.

In power machine building, the output of highly economical equipment for the accelerated development of the power industry is to be expanded. The structure of the equipment produced is to be improved and the level of its automation is to be substantially increased on the basis of microprocessor equipment. The development and assimilation of the production of power units with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts with fast-breeder reactors is to be organized. The scientific and technical problems linked with the creation of power units with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts with fast-breeder reactors are to be resolved.

The output of equipment for nuclear heat-supply stations and low-capacity power installations for remote parts of the country is to be ensured and series manufacture of steam turbine units with a unit capacity of 800,000 kilowatts for utilization at the power stations of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and in other parts of the country is to be organized. It is necessary to create pilot [golovnoy] models and organize production of large gas power turbines with a unit capacity of 120,000-150,000 kilowatts and of hydraulic turbine equipment for high-headwater and water-storage power stations.

In heavy and transport machine building, the production of output ensuring the fundamental retooling of the base sectors of heavy industry and transportation is to be increased. There is to be a move away, in the main, from the production of individual machines, to the creation of technological lines and complexes with a high level of automation. The output of metallurgical equipment is to be substantially increased. Sintering machines with an agglomeration area of up to 650 square meters, converters with combined blast cleaning [s kombinirovannoy produvkoy], and highly productive continuous steel casting machines are to be created and their production assimilated. A growth in the output of mining equipment, primarily equipment of large unit capacity using hydraulics, is to be ensured. The manufacture of high-productivity mechanized complexes and power-driven equipment for tunneling and cutting operations in the mining sectors, special equipment for enriching weakly acidic ores, and mobile excavators with scoop capacities of up to 100 cubic meters and jib lengths of 125 meters is to be organized. Progressive new types of equipment with large unit capacities for coal extraction are to be developed and their production is to be started up.

The production of diesel locomotives, diesel engines, freight and passenger cars, subway cars, material-handling equipment, and technical means of track repair is to be increased.

In the electrical equipment industry, there is to be accelerated development of production and output is to be made more economical. The output of a single, standardized series of turbine generators with capacities of up to 800,000 kilowatts, turbine generators with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts and improved reliability for nuclear power stations, energy-saving light sources, and the new series of AC electric motors with capacities of up to 400 kilowatts is to be substantially increased.

The manufacture of highly efficient equipment for DC power lines with a tension of 1,500 kilovolts, sets of distribution devices with sulfur hexafluoride insulation, and high-productivity electric steel furnaces is to be organized.

The output of automated electric drives is to be increased at preferential rates. The highly automated production of electric motors, storage batteries, contactless low- and high-voltage apparatus, power semiconductor devices and modules, fiber-optic communications cables, and other articles of electrical equipment is to be developed. Series production of laser technological devices with emission capacities of up to 10 kilowatts, subassemblies for flexible production systems, industrial robots and means of automation, and electrical equipment for high-capacity dump trucks is to be assimilated. Production of electric loaders equipped with small energy-intensive batteries is to be expanded.

In chemical and petroleum machine building, the production of progressive types of machinery for the chemicalization of the national economy is to be developed. The output of equipment and technological lines of high unit capacity in complete and modular versions, including automated lines for the manufacture of methanol with a capacity of 750,000 metric tons a year and of carbamide, ethylene and propylene, synthetic rubbers, and protein and vitamin concentrates from natural gas is to be increased by 30-50 percent. The output of high-quality oil and gas, drilling, geological prospecting, land reclamation, pulp and paper making, wood chemical, and other equipment and spares is to be expanded. Production of ranges of gas- and oil-refining and drilling equipment for opening up deposits with a high content of corrosive constituents is to be ensured.

The output of progressive reactor, heat and mass exchange, cryogenic, vacuum, and refrigeration equipment on the basis of new technological processes is to be increased.

In the machine tool and tool building industry, the output of progressive machinery needed for the retooling of machine building is to be accelerated. The structure of the equipment produced is to be improved. The manufacture of new types of efficient forging and pressing, metal-cutting, casting, and wood processing equipment is to be considerably increased and its productivity is to be increased by 50-60 percent.

Preferential production of digital program-controlled metal-cutting machine tools, the "processing center" type of machine tools, heavy and unique machine tools and presses, equipment for automating the assembly of mass articles in machine-building, and rotary, rotary conveyor, and other automated lines for machine building and metal-working is to be ensured. The output of high and very high precision machine tools is to be substantially expanded.

Production of automated and robotized complexes and lines, flexible metal-working production systems — including for sheet-metal stamping and die-forging and the manufacture of components from metallic powders, plastics, and other materials — progressive tools and technological instrumentation, and modern measuring devices for the automation of control is to be increased.

Specialized tool production is to be developed. The output of high-productivity cutting tools with nonblunting blades made from hard alloys and cermet and with abrasion-resistant multilayer coatings is to be increased by 200-300 percent and wider use is to be made of hardening techniques.

In instrument making, the manufacture of high-reliability industrial automation systems based on electronics, first and foremost for the control of technological processes, is to be implemented at preferential rates. The output of means of automating administrative and engineering work, small high-productivity computers, personal computers, digital program-controlled systems for multifunction machine tools and flexible production modules, and programmable control units [komandoapparaty] for various types of equipment is to be developed at an accelerated rate. Production of software for computer equipment and automated control systems is to be increased.

The creation and assimilation of series production of automatic means for the diagnostic monitoring of machines and equipment, means for nondisruptive monitoring, and sets of new instruments for checking the quality of industrial and agricultural output and monitoring the state of the environment are to be ensured. The output of instruments for monitoring and regulating expenditure of fuel and energy resources and water is to be increased.

Special attention is to be paid to the development of scientific instrument building and to equipping scientific research, planning, design, and technological organizations with modern instruments and means of automation.

The use of a quick-acting element base of increased reliability, very large intergated circuits, and laser and fiber-optic equipment in instruments and means of automation is to be considerably expanded.

In the automotive industry, there is to be an increase and an improvement in the structure of production of trucks which satisfy more fully national economic needs and the task of saving fuel. Output of diesel trucks and truck trains, with a fuel consumption 25-30 percent lower in comparison with gasoline, is to be raised to 40-45 percent of total truck output. Production of larger-capacity and more comfortable diesel buses is to be assimilated. Production of heavy dump trucks for open-cut mines, including 110- and 180-metric ton trucks, bigger timber-carrying trucks, and small trucks and lift trucks is to be increased. The switch to the production of diesel-engine passenger cars and highly economical front-wheel drive models is to be accelerated. There is to be a considerable expansion in the production of trucks using compressed and liquified gas. Series production of specialized trucks for construction work is to begin.

There is to be an increase in production of special trucks and trailers to carry a variety of agricultural freight and to ensure uninterrupted production processes in the agro-industrial complex sectors.

Trucks' specific fuel consumption is to be reduced through the use of electronic devices and by improving aerodynamic qualities. The relative metal input is to be reduced by 15-25 percent, the working life of trucks is to be increased, and the labor intensiveness of servicing is to be reduced.

In tractor and agricultural machine building and machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, extensive technical restructuring of production is to be carried out, making for fuller satisfaction of agriculture's need for highly efficient equipment, bearing in mind its zonal requirements.

There is to be an increase in production and improvement in the structure of machinery and implements in accordance with the itemized list of machinery systems for the mechanization of agricultural operations, envisaged for 1986-1990 and their productivity is to rise 1.5-1.8 times. The relative fuel and lubricant consumption of tractors and combines is to fall by 10-12 percent. And the relative metal input of articles by 10-15 percent.

The manufacture of new models of caterpillar tractors for plowing, general-purpose wheeled cultivator tractors, and heavy industrial tractors is to be organized. The production of the full range of implements for powerful tractors is to be trebled. The creation and production of highly-productive grain-, potato-, and vegetable-harvesting combines, a complex of machines for two-phase harvesting of grain crops and stationary threshing, and also of cotton-harvesting machines is to be ensured. Production of "Steppe" wide-cut self-propelled reapers is to be organized. Production of reliable, economical, and compact tractors, engine units with all their accessories, and other machinery of improved design for use in collective orchards and truck gardens and personal subsidiary plots is to be considerably expanded.

Ranges of highly productive machinery and equipment for the use of soil-conservation farming systems, industrial and intensive agricultural crop cultivation techniques, and for land reclamation, timber procurement, and other operations are to be put into production. There is to be an increase in the production of machinery for the preparation and application of fertilizers and use of chemical plant protection agents.

To ensure mechanization of main and auxiliary operations in livestock raising and feed production, a switch is to be made to the production of high-quality, economical machinery and equipment making up integrated production complexes. Production of equipment for the technical re-equipping of small livestock units is to be expanded. Designs are to be made for machinery and equipment for preserving feed and processing straw and for bioenergetic installations for processing waste in livestock units and poultry units and complexes; the production of these is to be organized. The production and operating life of machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production is to be increased.

In construction, road, and municipal machine building, attention is to be focused primarily on the manufacture of machinery, mechanisms, instruments, and other products permitting a considerable improvement in the technical standard of construction production and a sharp reduction in the use of manual labor. Production of machinery sets, mechanization facilities, and instruments necessary for the comprehensive mechanization of construction processes is to be ensured. Capacities are to be created for the manufacture of special multipurpose chassis and

on that basis, the production of mobile construction machinery and a wide range of mechanisms is to be organized. Production of tower cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 metric tons and more, self-propelled scrapers with big scoops, highly productive single-scoop loaders with pneumatic tires, rippers, vibration-leveling equipment, and other effective means of construction mechanization are to be developed at priority rates. Production of machinery for construction and installation work is to be ensured on the basis of existing enterprises.

The manufacture of automatic stationary and mobile concrete mixers, lifting devices for large-module assembly, and automatic lines for the construction materials industry is to be increased. Series production of improved and more economical excavation and land reclamation equipment and compact machinery with the full range of attachments is to be assimilated. The range of highly mechanized complexes for lumbering is to be expanded and production of them increased. Production of new equipment for road and municipal facilities is to be developed.

In machine building for the light and food industry, work is to be done to create and produce complexes and systems of machinery to ensure the switch to full mechanization and automation of the manufacture of products in the light and food industry. Production of highly efficient machinery and equipment fitted with robotized devices and microprocessors is to be expanded. Production of automatic lines to pack loose foodstuffs is to increase approximately sixfold. The planning, design, and production base is to be strengthened.

Production of equipment for trade, public catering, and consumer service enterprises is to be substantially expanded. There is to be an increase in the production of electronic phototypesetting equipment, highly productive automatic offset printing machines, and lines for the manufacture of printed products.

Production of Construction Materials and Chemical Products

The structure and quality of structural materials is to be improved by proceeding from the tasks of creating progressive new equipment and following the resource-saving trend of economic development. Production of economical types of metal products and synthetic and other progressive materials is to develop at an accelerated pace; the range of structural materials is to be expanded and their technical-economic, durability, and anticorrosion characteristics are to be improved.

In ferrous metallurgy, production of finished rolled metal is to rise to 116-119 million metric tons in 1990 without increasing production of pig iron and, at the same time, considerably reducing coke consumption. The structure of metal products is to be improved. At least 50 million metric tons of rolled plate are to be produced, along with 20-21 million metric tons of rolled metal from low-alloy steel and 15-16 million metric tons of strengthened products. Production of petroleum-grade pipes, gas pipeline, and other pipes with a factory-applied anticorrosion coating, and of hardware is to be expanded. At least 500 new rolled metal sections are to be put into production.

Production retooling is to be accelerated. Smelting of oxygen converter and electric steel is to increase 1.3-1.4 times, continuous casting is to at least double, and production of metallic powders is to more than treble. Work is to expand on industrial assimilation of the technique of direct reduction [pryamoye polucheniye]of iron and fundamentally new metallic materials.

Labor productivity is to increase by 13-15 percent and the prime cost of output is to fall by 2-3 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy, the ore base, aluminum, tungsten-molybdenum, gold- and diamond-extraction, and rare metal and tin industries and the production of metallic powders will develop at a preferential rate. At least 300 new types of articles will be put into production.

More comprehensive use will be made of crude ore. Output of nonferrous metals is to rise to at least 1.9 million metric tons in 1990 by means of processing scrap, waste, and raw material that is difficult to process and has not been used before.

Liquid bath smelting is to increase 2.5-3 times and production of 35 percent of the copper, lead, and nickel is to take place by means of resource-saving autogenous processes. Norms for the consumption of fuel and power resources are to be reduced and at least 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity are to be saved during the 5-year period.

Labor productivity is to increase by 6-7 percent.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, output is to increase by 30-32 percent, the range of products is to expand, and the quality is to improve. Production of mineral fertilizers is to increase to 41-43 million metric tons in 1990, chemical plant protection agents to 440,000-480,000 metric tons, synthetic resins and plastics to 6.8-7.1 million metric tons, chemical fibers and threads to 1.85 million metric tons, and synthetic rubbers to 2.7-2.9 million metric tons.

Accelerated development in production of modern structural plastics and other polymer materials is to be ensured and production of low-bulk chemical products, above all precision organic synthesis products, and vegetable oil and foodstuff substitutes used for industrial purposes is to be increased and the range of these products is to be expanded.

New types of high-strength, highly elastic chemical fibers and threads are to be created and production of them is to be started up.

Production of radial tires using metal cord, new models of large and super-large tires, high-strength transporter belts with a fire-resistant backing, and other industrial rubber articles is to be expanded. Production of reusable polymer packaging is to increase approximately 3 times.

Labor productivity is to increase by 29-31 percent and the prime cost of output is to fall by 7-9 percent.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, the use of timber raw material resources is to improve, primarily on the basis of more comprehensive processing of timber raw materi-

als and creation of enterprises to replant forests, procure, and process timber.

Chemical and mechanical-chemical processing of timber is to develop at a preferential rate, especially in procurement areas. Pulp production is to increase by 19-22 percent, paper production 17-20 percent, production of fiberboard by 20-23 percent, and cardboard and chipboard by approximately 30 percent. Processing of timber from deciduous softwood trees is to increase to 65-70 million cubic meters in 1990 and the use of timber waste is to increase to 70-75 million cubic meters.

Furniture production is to increase by 33-35 percent and the quality and range are to be improved. There is to be a considerable expansion of the production of clean paper goods, of wallpaper, and of paper and cardboard for packaging and bagging and for everyday needs. Production of cardboard packaging is to increase by approximately 70 percent.

Labor productivity is to increase by 14-16 percent and the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 2-3 percent.

In the construction material industry, cement production is to rise to 140-142 million metric tons in 1990 and its quality is to improve. Production of efficient structural materials is to be developed. Wider use is to be made of byproducts, secondary raw materials, and slag and other waste for the production of construction materials. There is to be a consistent switch to the supply of articles which are to a high degree ready for use in construction. The range and volume of supplies of high-quality products for consumer needs, including local construction materials, are to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to rise by 16-18 percent and the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 4-5 percent.

The Fuel and Energy Complex

The development of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex is to be subordinated to the task of stably covering the country's needs as regards all types of fuel and energy by increasing their extraction and production with the pursuit, according to plan, of a purposeful energy-saving policy in all sectors and spheres of the national economy.

In the electric power industry, the generation of electrical power is to be increased to 1,840-1,880 billion kilowatt-hours in 1990, of which that generated at nuclear power stations is to be increased to 390 billion kilowatt-hours. The use of fuel oil as fuel is to be substantially reduced, primarily at thermal power stations.

The structure of power industry capacities is to be further improved. In the European part of the country and in the Urals the setting up of major nuclear power stations is to be carried out, while in the eastern regions of the country condensation thermal power stations with a unit capacity of 4-6 million kilowatts and hydroelectric power stations are to be established. The building of nuclear stations with fast-neutron reactors, and the creation of mobile [manevrennyye] power capacities are to be accelerated. Obsolete equipment with a capacity of 15 million kilowatts is to be dismantled and power equipment with a capacity of at least 25 million kilowatts is to be modernized.

Provision is to be made for the further centralization of heat supply primarily through the installation of powerful TETS operating on organic and nuclear fuels, nuclear heat supply stations, and large boiler houses.

The formation of an integrated energy system for the country is to be continued and intersystem electric power transmission lines rated at 500, 750, and 1,150 kilovolts AC and 1,500 kilovolts DC, and power distribution grids are to be built.

Labor productivity is to be increased 21-23 percent and the prime cost of electrical and thermal power is to be reduced 4-5 percent.

In the petroleum industry, the extraction of 625-640 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate is to be ensured in 1990. The development of the petroleum industry is to be continued in West Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and in the north of the European part of the country. A start will be made on the industrial exploitation of deep-lying petroleum deposits in the Caspian depression. The opening up of oil and gas deposits on the continental shelf and the formation of the production and technical base necessary for this are to be accelerated.

The efficiency of the extraction of oil is to be raised by using rational systems for the working of deposits, improving the technology of drilling operations, improving their technical preparedness, introducing on a wide scale modern methods of increasing the oil recovery of strata and by the use of progressive technological processes. The operating period of wells between repair shutdowns is to be increased by 40-80 percent.

The utilization of casing head petroleum gas is to be increased to at least 90 percent in 1990.

In the oil refining industry, a more complete refining of petroleum is to be ensured and there is to be a considerable increase in the production of motor fuels and feedstock for the chemical, petrochemical, and microbiological industries. The output of lubricating oils is to be expanded and their quality is to be improved. For the purpose of substantially reducing transportation expenditures, work is to be continued on the rational siting of production facilities for petroleum products.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 9-11 percent.

In the gas industry, gas output is to be increased to 835-850 billion cubic meters in 1990. The exploitation of the Yamburg, Karachaganak, Astrakhan, and other gas condensate deposits is to be accelerated. The gas condensate recovery rate is to be increased. Work connected with organizing gas extraction on the Yamal Peninsula is to be carried out. The industrial exploitation of deposits in the Caspian depression is to be commenced, as is the creation, on this basis, of large-scale gas-chemical production. Automated unitized modular installations, including those of a large unit capacity, are to be introduced on a large scale for the comprehensive preparation of gas and gas condensate. The network of underground gas storage facilities is to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to be increased at least 40 percent.

In the coal industry, the extraction of 780-800 million metric tons of coal is to be ensured in 1990. The entire increase in output is to be obtained through increasing labor productivity.

The development of the Kuznetsk, Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk, and other coal basins of East Siberia and the Far East is to be accelerated.

The retooling and reconstruction of enterprises in the Donbass is to continue.

The quality of coal is to be improved, and the extent of its enrichment is to be increased. The production of coal concentrate for coking is to be expanded, as is the production of high-grade coal and coal briquettes for communal and household needs and as a substitute for coke.

Coal extraction by the progressive open-cut method is to be developed at preferential rates and the proportion of such extraction within the overall volume of extraction is to be increased to at least 46 percent. The use of rotary excavators, nontransportation and transportation-dumping systems for working deposits, and of line-flow and cyclical line-flow techniques for work at open pits is to be considerably expanded. Hydraulic extraction of coal is to be developed. Wider use will be made of automated equipment systems for pits and enrichment factories. The level of coal extraction from comprehensively mechanized breakage faces is to be increased to 78-80 percent and cutting of drift mines by machine to 48-50 percent.

The Mineral Raw Material Base

The further consolidation and expansion of the country's mineral raw material base is to be ensured and the efficiency and quality of the preparation of proved mineral reserves for exploitation are to be enhanced.

Geological prospecting for oil and natural gas is to be accelerated on the territory of West and East Siberia, in the Caspian depression, in the north of the European part of the USSR, in Central Asia, and in the Far East. The surveying of deposits of coking coal and power-grade coal, which are particularly suitable for open-cut exploitation, is also to be accelerated.

The raw material base of existing mining enterprises is to be expanded. Special attention is to be paid to the prospecting and surveying of deposits of high-quality ores for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and of raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers and construction materials, and to increasing the proven stocks of underground fresh water.

The introduction of progressive methods of mineral prospecting and surveying is to be accelerated. The standard of the scientific substantiation of forecasts and of the geological-economic assessment of mineral deposits is to be enhanced. Broader and more efficient use is to be made of geophysical and geochemical methods of exploration and also of high-altitude aerial and space means of studying the earth's surface and its interior.

The technical reequipping of the geological prospecting service according to plan is to be ensured and specialized, highly mechanized and automated means for mineral prospecting and surveying are to be created and introduced, including those for the study and industrial exploitation of natural resources on the continental shelf and in the world's oceans. The furnishing of geological prospecting organizations with modern transportation facilities is to be improved.

VI. Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Implementation of the Food Program

The basic tasks of the agro-industrial complex are to achieve steady growth in agricultural production, to supply the country reliably with food production and agricultural raw materials, and to pool the efforts of all sectors of the complex so as to obtain high end results in accordance with the USSR Food Program.

The necessary organizational and economic measures are to be implemented in order to ensure that the agro-industrial complex is managed, planned, and financed as a single whole at all levels. The role of agro-industrial committees and associations in the leadership of the economic activity of all components of the complex is to be increased and their responsibility for supplying the population with food and industry with raw materials is to be heightened.

Within the single agro-industrial complex, integration is to be stepped up -- the integration of agriculture with the relevant sectors of industry and of agricultural science with production. Direct ties between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises in the processing industry, trade, and public catering are to be developed more actively. The reciprocal responsibility of procurement organizations and farms for the fulfillment of contract commitments is to be increased. Contracts based on financial autonomy are to be introduced more widely.

Output quality is to be improved and losses are to be eliminated at all stages of production, transportation, storage, and sales. The siting of processing industry enterprises is to be improved so as to bring them closer to the raw materials base. Industrial and waste-free production techniques are to be introduced more widely and the organization of shipments, processing, and storage of produce is to be improved. The latest refrigeration equipment is to be introduced at an accelerated rate and the network of cold stores is to be developed. Sectors in the complex are to be more fully equipped with refrigerated transport facilities and containers for the transportation and storage of produce.

The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex is to be consistently strengthened and the harmonious development of its sectors is to be sought, with resources being concentrated in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress and the elimination of bottlenecks throughout the manufacturing cycle from the production of output to its sale to the consumer. The efficiency of the utilization of resources assigned to the agro-industrial complex is to be increased considerably. The forms of assistance given to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by associations, enterprises, and organizations of other national economic sectors are to be improved.

In agriculture, the average annual volume of gross output is to be increased by 14-16 percent, mainly by means of intensive development factors, the introduction of the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading practice, and the efficient utilization of the production potential that has been created.

The consistent assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming systems is to continue, the application of soil-conserving land cultivation methods and the implementation of antierosion measures are to be extended, the productivity and stability of arable farming is to be increased considerably; to this end a range of measures to increase soil fertility and introduce intensive techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops is to be implemented.

Grain production — the basis for the creation of the country's food and feed stocks — is to be increased steadily. The production of durum and strong wheats and groat crops, in particular, buckwheat, is to increase. The structure of feed grain production is to be improved and the gross harvest of pulse crops and corn is to be increased considerably. The creation of large-scale zones of guaranteed production of grain, especially corn, on irrigated land is to continue. The fullest possible use is to be made of the potential of the country's grain regions.

Gross harvests are to be increased to the following levels by 1990: grain — 250-255 million metric tons; sugar beet — 92-95 million metric tons; sunflowers — 7.0-7.1 million metric tons; potatoes — 90-92 million metric tons; vegetables and melon crops — 40-42 million metric tons; fruit and berries — 14.5-15.5 million metric tons. A fundamental reorganization of the structure of viticulture is to be carried out in union republics with a view to orienting it primarily toward the production of table varieties of grapes.

In 1990, 2.8-3 million metric tons of cotton fiber are to be obtained. Sowings of cotton with fiber having higher technological qualities are to be extended, output is to be increased, and losses are to be reduced. The production of flax fiber is to be increased and its quality improved, with the industrial processing of green flax being increased to 50-60 percent of the total volume produced. Harvests of tea and subtropical, volatile oil, and other crops are to be increased.

Work to create and introduce into production highly productive new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops which meet the demands of intensive techniques and are resistant to the unfavorable influence of the external environment, suitable for machine harvesting, and satisfactory for the requirements of the food industry is to be stepped up on the basis of the utilization of biological techniques and genetic engineering. Measures are to be adopted to increase the sugar content of sugar beet and eliminate losses. The organization of seed growing is to be improved, as is the quality of seed.

Chemical, biological, and agrotechnical methods of combating weeds, pests, and diseases of plants are to be applied comprehensively.

Feed production is to be developed in every way. On the basis of the intensification of field, meadow, and pasture feed production, the production of coarse and succulent feed is to be substantially increased. Progressive techniques for feed cultivation, procurement, and storage are to be applied more widely and the structure and quality of feed crops are to be improved radically.

The production of vegetable feed protein is to be increased considerably by means of extending sowings and increasing yields of alfalfa, clover, peas, sunflowers, soybeans, rape, and other crops with a high protein content. The use of by-products

from the food and fish industry as well as food waste for feed purposes is to be extended. Every farm is to create the necessary base for storing feed and preparing it for feeding to the animals. Measures are to be implemented to reduce the expenditure of grain for feed purposes. The aim is to ensure that grain is used as livestock feed only in its processed form.

On the basis of the strengthening of the feed base and the utilization of the achievements of genetics, selection, and new biological methods for improving the quality of the herd, livestock and poulty productivity is to be increased substantially and a steady growth is to be ensured in the production of **livestock raising** products. Meat production is to be increased to 21 million metric tons (slaughter weight), that of milk to 106-110 million metric tons, and that of eggs to 80-82 billion by 1990.

The organization of the raising and fattening of livestock and poultry is to be improved, intrafarm and interfarm specialization is to be developed, and intensive methods and progressive flow techniques for the production of meat, milk, and other produce are to be introduced. Fuller use is to be made of the potential of natural feed land for the development of sheep raising and livestock raising for meat; the fattening of livestock on pasture land is to be expanded. The production of wool, furs, and hides is to be increased and their quality improved. The raising of horses, deer, fur-bearing animals, rabbits, and bees, pond fish farming, and silk farming are to be developed. Veterinary services for livestock raising are to be improved.

With a view to supplementing food resources, the development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations is to be promoted in every way. Assistance is to be given to the citizens' personal plots through the allocation of hayfields and pastures and the sale of feed, seed, fertilizers, and young livestock and poultry. The organization of purchases of surplus agricultural produce from the population is to be improved.

The implementation of the **long-term land reclamation program** is to continue. During the 5-year period, 3.3 million hectares of irrigated land and 3.6 million hectares of drained land are to be commissioned on the basis of state capital investments, amelioration work is to be carried out over an area of 8.3 million hectares, and the technical state of existing irrigation systems is to be improved over an area of 5.6 million hectares. Questions about the reclamation of land and its availability for agriculture are to be resolved on a comprehensive basis. The efficiency of utilization of irrigated and drained land is to be increased and it is to be ensured that the planned yield [proyektnaya urozhaynost] is obtained on this land. The technical standards and quality of water resources construction are to be improved. Measures to accelerate the transition to water-conserving irrigation techniques and the thrifty utilization of water resources and land are to be elaborated and implemented. The study of problems connected with the regional redistribution of water resources is to be deepened.

On the basis of the **chemicalization** of agriculture and the expansion of the application of organic fertilizers, systematic work is to be done to increase soil fertility. In 1990 agriculture is to be supplied with 30-32 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 440,000-480,000 metric tons of chemical plant-protection agents, and at least 100 million metric tons of liming materials, including 24 million metric tons of local liming materials. The utilization of organic fertilizers is to be increased to 1.5 billion metric tons in 1990. Peat, sapropel, and other local resources are to be used more effectively for this purpose. Storage and methods of application to the soil are to be improved and the efficiency of application of fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents is to be increased.

The delivery to agriculture of chemical feed supplements and preservatives, growth stimulators and biological plant-protection agents, various types of coatings, polymer materials, and other types of chemical products is to be increased.

The **retooling** of agricultural production is to be carried out purposefully. Over the 5-year period, agriculture is to be supplied with 1.9 million tractors, 1.6 million trucks, 1.77 million tractor trailers, and agricultural machines and equipment worth a total of at least R43 billion, of which R17 billion worth will be for livestock raising and feed production. The provision of sets of economical, high-productivity machines and specialized transport and loading and unloading facilities to the sector is to be improved.

The technical servicing and utilization of the machine and tractor pool is to be improved considerably and the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' repair base is to be strengthened. The reliability of the electrical supply to agricultural consumers is to be increased.

Labor productivity in the public sector of agriculture is to be increased by 21-23 percent.

In the food and meat and dairy sectors of industry, an 18-20 percent growth in the volume of output is to be ensured and the quality and nutritional value of food products is to be improved.

Measures are to be implemented to retool enterprises in these sectors on the basis of equipping them with flow lines and equipment ensuring the comprehensive processing of produce and raw materials.

In 1990 11.7-12.2 million metric tons of meat, 1.5-1.7 million metric tons of animal oils, 31-32 million metric tons of whole milk products, 1 million metric tons of cheese, 10-11 million metric tons of granulated sugar (from sugar beet), 3.7-4 million metric tons of vegetable oil, and 16-18 billion standard cans of fruit and vegetables are to be produced from state raw materials resources.

The output of meat and convenience meat products in packaged and wrapped form is to be increased, bringing them up to 40-45 percent of the total volume of sales. The utilization of milk for food purposes is to be improved by processing it more thoroughly and extending the range of whole milk products. The production of jams, preserves, jellies, and juices, mainly in small packs, is to be increased considerably. With a view to ensuring the consistent implementation of measures to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, a proportion of enterprises in the liquor, vodka, winemaking, and spirit industry are to be switched over to the production of food products that are in demand among the population.

In the fish industry, the production of edible fish products is to be increased to 4.4-4.6 million metric tons in 1990 and that of canned fish to approximately 3 billion standard cans. The delivery of live, chilled fish, fish products in dressed form, cured fillets, and smoked and dried fish products is to be increased. The efficiency of utilization of fish factory ships is to be increased and scientific research work and the industrial exploitation of the biological resources of the high seas are to be accelerated. Fishing in maritime regions of the USSR is to be developed more actively. The organization of fish farming and fishing in inland waters is to be improved substantially, work to create pond fish farms is to be expanded, and their potential is to be utilized everywhere to supply the population with fresh and chilled fish. The production base of fish processing enterprises is to be strengthened and the renewal of the fishing fleet is to be accelerated. The delivery to the fish industry of modern technical means of finding, catching, and processing fish is to be increased.

In food sectors of industry, the range of output is to be expanded, the quality improved, and the production of packaged goods is to be increased. More rational processing of raw materials is to take place. The production of children's and dietetic products and products enriched with vitamins, protein, and other additives of high biological and food value is to be considerably expanded. The output of convenience foods — quick-frozen fruit and vegetables and prepared dishes not requiring culinary work — and a wide range of nonalcoholic drinks and concentrates is to be increased.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 14-16 percent in the food industry, 25-28 percent in the meat and dairy industry, and 10-12 percent in the fish industry. In these sectors the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 3-5 percent.

In the hulling and milling and mixed feed industry, the technical standard of enterprises is to be improved on the basis of the use of high-efficiency equipment and leading technology; in the 5-year period the production of top quality flour is to be increased by 80-100 percent.

The construction and commissioning of elevators and grain stores is to be accelerated. The construction of elevators and mixed feed enterprises is to be expanded on the basis of interdepartmental cooperation, first and foremost, in remote grain regions. The mechanization of labor-intensive processes is to be carried out at a more rapid rate through the expansion of loose, container, and bale shipments of flour and mixed feeds. The quality of mixed feeds is to be improved and the proportion of grain in these feeds is to be reduced by means of the use of suitable [polnotsennyy] supplements.

In the microbiological industry, output is to double during the 5-year plan. The production of feed protein and other biologically active substances is to be expanded considerably. The raw materials base of bioengineering is to be developed, partly through increasing the use of gas. The fuller satisfaction of agriculture's requirements for the products of microbiological synthesis is to be ensured. Scientific and technical achievements in the sphere of biological and genetic engineering are to be introduced more actively.

In forestry, the reproduction and utilization of timber resources are to be improved and the achievements of science, zonal farming systems, chemicalization, and production mechanization are to be introduced more widely. More intensive use is to be made of forest land and the volume of work on protective tree cultivation [zashchitnoye lesorazvedeniye] and on tree planting around pasture land in desert and semidesert regions is to be increased. The monitoring of the rational utilization of timber raw material resources and of the protection of forests against fires, pests, and diseases is to be increased. A permanent raw materials base for the pulp and paper industry is to be developed in the European Urals zone.

VII. The Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere

One of the most important tasks of all sectors, republics, and regions of the country without exception is to increase their contribution to resolving the varied tasks associated with boosting Soviet people's prosperity and to consistently implement the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000.

In the next 5-year period the production of nonfood goods is to be increased by at least 30 percent. The population's various needs for textiles, clothing, footwear, cultural, everyday and domestic goods (especially for leisure, tourism, and sport), and other goods in mass demand must be more fully satisfied. Their manufacture and sale in a range meeting the demand of different groups of the population must be ensured. The quality of goods must be substantially improved; their technical and aesthetic standard and reliability in use must be increased.

A complex of measures to expand the production and sale to the population of high-quality construction materials and garden, truck farming, and other tools is to be implemented.

The volume of paid services to the population is to be increased by 30-40 percent and their quality and standards of service are to be improved. Services to the population in rural areas are to be developed at a higher rate. The system for the study and forecasting of demands for goods and services is to be improved and changes in working people's demands must be promptly reacted to.

In light industry, by 1990 production of textiles is to be increased to 14-15 billion square meters, production of knitwear is to be increased to 2.2-2.3 billion items, and production of footwear is to be increased to 900 million pairs. Production of woolen fabrics with an improved finish is to be increased by 70 percent, production of silken fabrics with new textures [struktur] is to be doubled, and production of nonwoven household materials is to be increased by 130 percent. The development of production of high-quality accessories is to be substantially accelerated. The production of goods for children is to be developed at preferential rates. The design of textiles and the styling and cut of sewn goods are to be considerably improved and the range of clothing and footwear for young people and older people is to be expanded.

The mechanization of labor processes is to be more widely introduced; automated spinning, weaving, and knitting production units and rapidly readjustable flow lines for the production of mass types of high-quality, fashionable clothing and footwear are to be created.

The rational utilization of raw and other materials and textiles is to be ensured and the utilization of chemical fibers and yarns, colorfast dyes, and other chemical materials is to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 24-26 percent and output prime cost is to be reduced by 3-4 percent.

The production of **cultural, everyday, and domestic goods** is to be increased by 30-50 percent. The contribution made by heavy industry and defense industry sectors to supplying the population with various high-quality industrial goods, especially consumer durables, is to be substantially increased.

The production of domestic appliances reducing labor expenditure in housework is to be developed at an accelerated pace. It is necessary to switch largely to the production of standardized domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing and sewing machines, and other modern electric domestic appliances. Production is to be increased as follows: radio receivers by 30-40 percent; color television sets by 60 percent; tape recorders by 30 percent; sewing machines by 60 percent; furniture by 30 percent; garden sheds by 100 percent; and household chemical goods by 40-60 percent. The production of mechanized means for use on personal plots and in collective orchards and truck gardens is to be expanded.

In the medical industry, output volume is to be increased by at least 40 percent. The production of highly effective medicines — above all, for the treatment of the most widespread diseases — is to be started up and the production of the most modern instruments and apparatus for the diagnosis of disease and for the treatment of the population is to be expanded.

Measures to further develop **local industry** and strengthen its technical base are to be implemented with regard to regional peculiarities. The volume of output is to be increased by 30-40 percent, chiefly by expanding the range of goods, including art and craft goods and local construction materials. The quality of goods is to be improved. Wider use is to be made of home-based forms of labor. The utilization of local types of raw materials and secondary resources is to be increased.

The services sphere is to be further developed and its efficiency is to be improved. The quality and standard of services to the population is to be fundamentally improved; the network of enterprises and institutions in the services sphere is to be expanded and the organization of their work is to be improved; and types of services are to be diversified in order to create the greatest possible convenience for working people in the use of services. The material and technical base of the sectors serving the population is to be strengthened, the supply of modern, highly productive equipment to enterprises in these sectors is to be improved, and the introduction of progressive industrial processes is to be accelerated.

It is necessary to rationally site the network of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the services sphere, bringing them closer to people's places of work, study, and residence. Enterprises and organizations in all sectors, irrespective of their specialization, must be widely involved in providing all types of consumer and other services to the population.

The paid services provided to the population by enterprises and institutions in housing and municipal services, consumer services, passenger transportation, communications, and culture; by sanatorium and resort, health [ozdorovitelnyy], and sports organizations; and legal services and notarial offices are to be developed. State personal and property insurance for citizens is to be developed and the services offered by savings banks are to be expanded.

The population's needs for repair services and technical servicing for means of transport, radioelectronic apparatus, domestic machines and appliances, furniture, and other household items are to be fully met. The construction of cooperative garages and pay parking lots for citizens' vehicles is to be expanded.

The services of laundries, dry-cleaning enterprises, hairdressing salons, and other services are to be developed at a faster pace. By 1990 the volume of services for the repair and construction of housing and the building of other structures on the basis of orders from the population is to be at least trebled. Contract construction organizations are to be enlisted for these purposes. At least 1 million orchard and truck garden plots are to be allocated per year and the provision of paid services for ancillary construction on these plots is to be organized on the requisite scale.

The volume of services provided to the population by tourist and excursion institutions is to be increased, the quality of these services is to be improved, and their forms and types are to be expanded. New tourist complexes, hotels, bases, and campgrounds are to be constructed. The population's needs for tourist requisites and equipment are to be fully met. The provision of tourist and excursion organizations with means of transport is to be improved.

Progressive new types of cultural services are to be developed. The network of theaters, movie theaters, museums, circuses, concert halls, and children's music and art schools is to be expanded. The role of club institutions in organizing the population's leisure, especially in the countryside, is to be increased.

Services to the population by all types of transportation are to be improved. Demands regarding the comfort of transportation are to be more fully taken into account and standards of service are to be improved. By 1990, passenger traffic on general purpose transportation is to be increased by 12-14 percent.

The development of existing subways and the construction of new ones are to be continued; the construction of subway lines in Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Alma-Ata, and Riga is to be begun. Measures are to be implemented to improve the work of the bus, tram, trolleybus, and taxicab pools, to strengthen their repair facilities, and to improve the regularity and efficiency of passenger transportation, especially in rural areas. The role of local soviets of people's deputies in this matter is to be increased. Passenger traffic on city transport is to be increased by 20-25 percent.

Communications services and technical news media are to be developed at a faster pace. The volume of telephone communication services provided to the population is to be increased by 60-70 percent, the number of intercity pay phones is to be increased by 150-200 percent, and the level of automation in intercity telephone communications is to be increased to 70 percent.

The reception of two television programs is to be ensured practically everywhere by the end of the 5-year plan. The network of multiprogram radio broadcasting in rural areas is to be expanded. The delivery of newspapers to subscribers and to the retail network on their day of publication as a rule is to be organized and the communications enterprises' levels of technical equipment are to be increased to this end.

The rational and, from the population's viewpoint, most convenient **siting of the trade network** is to be ensured via the construction of large trade enterprises in combination with the development of a network of small stores for the sale of basic necessities situated directly in residential areas. The extent to which trade enterprises are supplied with means of labor mechanization, particularly for the packaging of goods, is to be increased. The work of wholesale organizations is to be fundamentally improved and their siting is to be rationalized with a view to ensuring the uninterrupted supply of goods to retail trade. Standards of trade services are to be improved and maximum convenience for the population is to be created. Progressive forms of trade are to be developed in every possible way — self-service and the sale of goods by catalog, by sample, and on the basis of advance orders with home delivery. The network of trade name [firmennyy] stores is to be considerably increased, including via their organization within the system of the producing sectors. Mail-order trade is to be developed at a faster pace.

Public catering is to be developed at preferential rates, the organization of the sector's work is to be improved, and its material and technical base is to be strengthened. Industrial techniques for producing output are to be introduced on the basis of production-sharing with food industry sectors and the creation of large intermediate product enterprises producing semifinished products and on the basis of the centralized supply of these products to public catering enterprises. The network of canteens in schools, colleges, and higher and secondary specialized educational establishments is to be increased. Working people's needs for public catering at their place of work are to be fully satisfied by the end of the 5-year plan. The specialized network of rapid-service enterprises is to be expanded. The quality of dishes is to be improved considerably.

Within the consumer cooperatives system, provision is to be made for further increasing goods resources; trade services and public catering in rural areas are to be improved. The production of goods is to be built up via the more active involvement in production of agricultural output purchased from the population and from kolkhozes, the comprehensive improvement of the organization of the processing and storage of agricultural output, and the fattening of livestock and poultry, the breeding and catching of fish in inland bodies of water, and the utilization of local sources of raw materials. The volume of the procurement of medicinal plants, honey, berries, nuts, fruits, vegetables, and mushrooms is to be considerably increased. The satisfaction of the rural population's demand for various goods and services is to be substantially improved. The network of stores selling agricultural products purchased at contract prices is to be expanded in cities and industrial centers. Kolkhoz trade is to be developed, the work of kolkhoz markets is to be improved, and the population is to be assisted in delivering and selling surplus agricultural produce. The role and responsibility of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviets of people's deputies, and party, trade union, and economic organs for the development of the production of goods and the services sphere for the population are to be increased.

VIII. Development of Transport and Communications

The main tasks of transport are the prompt, high-quality, and full satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments and the raising of the economic effectiveness of its work.

To resolve these tasks:

The coordinated development of a unified transport system for the country and its interaction with other sectors of the national economy are to be ensured, the coordination of the work of all types of transport is to be improved, irrational shipments are to be eliminated, freight delivery times are to be reduced, and the safekeeping of freight is to be ensured;

The creation and introduction of advanced equipment and technology is to be accelerated, new types of transport are to be developed, the renewal pace of rolling stock and other technical facilities to be accelerated, and the material-technical and repair base is to be strengthened;

Wider use is to be made of progressive methods of freight shipment, the volume of shipments in containers and in packaged form is to be increased 40-50 percent, the level of comprehensive mechanization of loading, unlading, repair work, and traffic safety are to be considerably improved, and the adverse effect of transport on the environment is to be reduced.

In rail transport, an improvement is to be ensured in the organization of the operational work of railroads and the repair and maintenance of track and rolling stock; the productivity of locomotives and railroad cars and the average weight of freight trains is to be considerably increased. Train speeds are to be increased and turnaround time for the cars is to be accelerated.

Passsenger and freight traffic capacity for railroads is to be increased, primarily on the routes linking the center with the Urals and West Siberia, the Volga Region, and the south of the European part of the country, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. Shunting, freight, and passenger station handling capacities are to be increased. The further development and retooling of locomotive and railroad car depots and plants for the repair of rolling stock and the production of spare parts and switches are to be accelerated.

Some 2,300 km of new rail lines are to be commissioned, at least 4,000 km of secondary track are to be built, and 8,000 km of railway lines are to be electrified. The pool of locomotives and railroad cars is to be updated and reinforced with more reliable and economical locomotives of new series, electric and diesel trains, freight cars of greater tonnage and capacity, and passenger cars and subway cars with improved comfort. There is to be an increase of 30-40 percent in the proportion of specialized cars in the pool in operation. The changeover of the freight car pool to roller bearings is to be completed.

There is to be an increase of 8-10 percent in the volume of freight shipments and a 7-9 percent increase in passenger turnover. The labor productivity of workers employed in shipments is to be increased 10-12 percent.

In maritime transport, there is to be a considerable improvement in the use of the fleet and the production capacities of ports and ship repair plants. The development of ports and plants is to be continued. The fleet is to be updated by supplementing it with highly productive, economical, specialized ships. The icebreaker and icebreaker-transport fleet is to be developed. There is to be an increase in the volumes of freight shipments in containers and packages and on lighters and ferries. The efficiency of foreign trade freight shipments is to be increased.

In river transport, there is to be a 9-11 percent increase in volumes of freight shipments. Faster growth rates are to be ensured for freight shipments on the rivers of Siberia and the Far East and small rivers. Shipments on heavy-freight barge tows and dual-purpose river-sea ships are to be developed. The period of guaranteed navigation on main rivers is to be extended.

The river fleet is to be renewed, equipping it with economical non-self-propelled ships, tugs, dual-purpose ships [suda smeshannogo plavaniya], and comfortable passenger ships. The development and reconstruction of ports and ship repair plants are to be continued, primarily in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. There is to be a substantial improvement in the use of river ships and the production capacities of ports and plants.

In air transport the operation of new, highly efficient mainline passenger aircraft and freight aircraft of average capacity is to be initiated. Civil aviation's provision with aircraft for use under Arctic and Antarctic conditions, on local airlines, and in agricultural and special operations is to be ensured. The improvement of the unified system of air traffic control is to be continued, accelerating the introduction of the relevant automated systems. Passenger turnover is to be increased 17-19 percent and relative fuel expenditure is to be reduced 3-5 percent.

In automotive transport there is to be an increase in the effectiveness of the use of automotive transport facilities, primarily by making extensive use of trailers and semitrailers and by reducing unproductive idle time, empty runs by trucks, and irrational shipments. Centralized shipments are to be developed and improved. The priority development of general-purpose automotive transport is to be ensured.

The structure of the automobile pool is to be improved. In 1990 the proportion of freight turnover undertaken by diesel trucks is to be increased to 60 percent. The use of bottle gas-driven trucks is to be substantially expanded and the construction of gas refueling [gazozapravochnyy] stations is to be accelerated. In 1990 an 18-20 percent saving of gasoline and diesel is to be ensured on freight shipments by comparison with 1985. Motor vehicle enterprises are to be reinforced with large-capacity, more comfortable buses. The repair of motor transport facilities by the modular [agregatnyy] method is to be expanded.

Freight shipments are to be increased 18-19 percent and the general-purpose bus pool's passenger turnover is to be increased 14-16 percent.

The further development of **road facilities** is to be continued, primarily in rural areas. Over the 5-year period 167,000 km of hard-surfaced roads are to be built and reconstructed, including

75,000 km of general-purpose roads and 92,000 km of internal farm roads in the countryside. The construction of highways linking the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with rayon administrative centers is to be basically completed in 1990. The material, manpower, and financial resources of enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes are to be enlised more extensively for the construction and modernization of general-purpose highways. There is to be a considerable improvement in the operational qualities of highways and their provision with passenger and driver service stations and motor transport technical servicing points and refueling stations.

Pipeline transport is to be developed and the construction of gas transportation networks and petroleum product pipelines and branch pipes from them to consumers substantially increased. Work is to be stepped up on the use of pipeline hydraulic transport for ore concentrates and coal.

The further comprehensive and proportionate development of **industrial transport** is to be ensured. The use of conveyor, pneumatic-container, cableway, and other continuous and specialized types of industrial transport is to be expanded.

The volume of **communications** services is to be increased 26-28 percent. The development and enhancement of the reliability of operation of the country's unified automated communications network is to be continued on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

IX. Capital Construction

The main task of capital construction is the creation and accelerated renewal of the national economy's fixed capital intended to develop social production and to resolve social tasks, and the radical enhancement of the efficiency of construction production.

Over the 5-year period there is to be an 18-22 percent increase in capital investments in the national economy and a 16-17 percent increase in the volume of contract work.

The effectiveness of capital investments is to be increased and their reproductive and technological structure is to be improved. Material, financial, and manpower resources are to be concentrated primarily on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and the installation of projects which determine scientific and technical progress and the solution of social tasks.

As of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the construction and commissioning of projects within normative deadlines is to be ensured. There is to be a considerable reduction in the number of projects under construction simultaneously, and the volumes of the construction backlog and uncompleted construction are to be brought down to the normative level. Stocks of uninstalled equipment are to be substantially reduced. The construction of production establishments is to be begun only if the potential of existing enterprises is being fully used and if the areas in which it is proposed to undertake the construction are provided with manpower resources, and also in the opening up of new regions and in cases where it is necessary for the introduction of fundamentally new technologies. The cost of construction per unit of capacity commissioned is to be reduced. The quality of construction is to be improved substantially.

The comprehensive construction of production establishments is to be undertaken, and the prompt installation and commissioning of apartment blocks and sociocultural and consumer establishments stipulated in the drafts is to be ensured unconditionally.

The further industrialization of construction production is to be consistently carried out, transforming it into a single process for erecting projects from prefabricated elements. There is to be a transition to the supply to sites of engineering and manufacturing units in complete sets of enlarged units. The creation and introduction of progressive technology and systems of machinery and mechanisms ensuring the comprehensive mechanization of construction and installation work, especially under the conditions of the modernization of existing enterprises, are to be accelerated. Traditional labor-intensive processes are to be replaced by modern industrial methods in finishing work. The volume of work performed manually is to be reduced by approximately 25 percent. The production of specialized construction equipment at the construction ministries' enterprises is to be substantially increased.

The structure of the designs and construction materials used is to be improved and the use of efficient types of rolled metal, plastics, resins, polymers, and progressive articles made of timber and ceramic and other nonmetallic materials is to be expanded.

Savings of rolled ferrous metal products of the order of 14-16 percent, cement 10-12 percent, and timber 12-14 percent are to be ensured.

The organization of construction production is to be improved. The policy of amalgamating construction and installation organizations and pruning superfluous echelons of management is to be continued, the autonomy of construction and installation trusts is to be expanded, and their responsibility is to be enhanced for the timely commissioning of capacities and projects and the improvement of the results of economic activity. Progressive forms and methods of labor are to be introduced more widely, the team contract is to be developed, teams are to be amalgamated, and the organization of their work is to be improved. The mobility of construction organizations is to be enhanced so that they can more rapidly erect installations in unpopulated and remote regions.

The responsibility of planning and construction organizations for the scientific and technical standard of construction output is to be enhanced. Their interest in undertaking the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises is to be increased.

The improvement of planning and estimate work is to be continued. The quality of construction feasibility studies and planning documentation is to be raised, and the responsibility of planning organizations and consultant bodies is to be heightened. Plans should provide for the widespread application of progressive scientific and technical achievements, resource - and energy-saving technologies and equipment, economical modular-layout [obemno-planirovochnyye] solutions, structures, and materials, and advanced methods of production and labor organization, thus consistently reducing the expenditure of material, fuel and energy, and manpower resources per unit of output. On this basis, in the plans for the construction sites of the 12th 5-Year Plan there is to be an average reduction of 4-5 percent throughout the national economy in the specific indicators for the estimated cost of construction, including construction and installation work.

The quality of architectual and town planning decisions is to be improved. The specialization of planning and surveying organizations is to be developed and design supervision is to be stepped up. The system of automated planning is to be introduced more widely.

The responsibility of the USSR Gosstroy for the implementation of a unified technical policy in construction is to be increased.

Labor productivity in construction is to be increased by 16-17 percent.

X. Social Development and Raising the People's Standard of Living

A further increase in the people's well-being is to be ensured, as is the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and spiritual requirements. The impact of social measures on the development of production and the growth of production efficiency is to be intensified.

The level of consumption is to be consistently increased and its structure improved, and the population's provision with food products and nonfood commodities is to be consistently improved. The volume of retail commodity turnover is to increase by 18-22 percent over the 5 years.

The average months **wage** of workers and employees is to be raised by 13-15 percent, or to R215-220. The effectiveness of the labor payment system is to be increased; there is to be a closer link between working people's remuneration and their labor contribution; elements of wage leveling are to be resolutely eliminated; the material and moral liability for shortcomings and omissions in work is to be intensified.

The correlation of wage rates for the sectors of the national economy, and also in terms of different categories of working people in the context of the complexity and conditions of the work being done, is to be improved. The social recognition and prestige of the engineer's labor are to be enhanced. The role and authority of foremen, designers, and technologists are to be boosted; and the material and moral incentives for their labor and for a creative attitude toward their work are to be strengthened.

An increase in the basic wage rates and position salaries of workers and employees is to be phased in the national economy's production sectors as the necessary conditions are created and the resources procured. The measures already begun to increase the wages of teachers and other national education workers are to be completed, and the phased increase in health and cultural workers' wages is to be introduced. The pay of people working in scientific research institutions and design, technological, and planning organizations is to be improved; and there is to be increased linkage between their wages and the impact of [effekt ot] the development and introduction of new equipment and progressive technology.

The regionalized [rayonnyy] regulation of wages is to be improved. Continuous service supplements are to be added to the wages of workers and employees in the Far East and East Siberia Regions.

The material encouragement of workers and employees working a second and third shift is to be stepped up, and the benefits and privileges to be accorded these workers from enterprise and organization funds are to be expanded.

There is to be a substantial improvement in labor norm setting by guaranteeing its close linkage with the work being done to improve the forms of labor organization and payment and job certification. The application of technically substantiated norms and normatives is to be broadened, and they are to be systematically reviewed in the context of the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and the organization of labor.

There is to be an increase in the average monthly payment of kolkhoz members of 18-20 percent by linking its growth with the increased output of agricultural products and with the quality of the products and the efficiency of production.

There is to be an increase in social consumption funds of 20-23 percent, and they are to be utilized rationally for the solution of social and economic tasks. The forms of distribution of social consumption funds are to be improved. Preferential opportunities to satisfy their requirements for housing, improved leisure conditions, preschool institutions, and other social benefits are to be created for labor collectives which strive for high results in boosting production efficiency.

Assistance for families with children is to be expanded, and the conditions of women's labor and daily life are to be improved. The duration of partially paid leave for mothers caring for children up to the age of 18 months is to be implemented gradually, region by region [po rayonam strany], with the simultaneous right to an additional 6 months of unpaid leave. The network of specialized dispensaries for pregnant women is to be developed, and the duration of antenatal leave and of paid leave to care for sick children is to be increased.

Young married couples are to be exempt from the tax on small families for the first year following the registration of the marriage.

Benefits and privileges for young families when joining housing construction cooperatives and building their own homes are to be broadened. The construction of housing complexes for young people is to be developed with the personal labor participation of the future residents.

In the next few years the problem of providing children with preschool institutions is to be resolved and the conditions of children's education in them are to be improved. Preschool institutions with approximately 3 million places are to be built. The development of the network of extended-day schools (groups), Pioneer camps, Pioneer and schoolchildren's palaces (houses), sports schools, and other children's institutions is to be continued.

Concern for war and labor veterans, disabled citizens, and the families of those who perished in the war is to be stepped up. **Pensions** [pensionnoye obespecheniye] **are to be improved.** There is to be a further increase in the minimum rates of age and invalidity pensions for workers and employees and the previously established pensions of kolkhoz members. Social and consumer services for pensioners are to be improved. There is to be an expansion in services at home for elderly people and disabled citizens living alone on the part of trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises and health care institutions. The network of residential homes for elderly people and invalids is to be increased, and the standard of their amenities is to be improved; expenditure norms for food, medication, and other needs in these homes is to be increased. There is to be a substantial improvement in the quality of the work of these institutions.

The liquidation of state loans is to continue.

The **retail price policy** is to be consistently pursued in accordance with the tasks of increasing the population's real incomes. The system of state retail prices and tariffs is to be improved, and they are to reflect more fully the socially essential expenditure and the quality and consumer properties of the articles and services. Economically and socially substantiated correlations of prices for differing commodity groups are to be ensured. The prices of individual commodities are to be lowered in terms both of the increased efficiency of their production and reduced prime costs and of the accumulation of the necessary commodity and financial resources. Strict state and public monitoring of the observance of price discipline is to be implemented.

Soviet people's **housing conditions** are to be improved. Apartment blocks with a total area of 565-570 million square meters are to be built. There is to be increased construction of apartment blocks employing new and economical standard designs and improved apartment layout. The comprehensive nature of the development of cities and other populated points is to be ensured.

There will be a substantial increase in the opportunities for improving the working people's housing and living conditions via the resources of housing construction funds and funds of sociocultural measures formed in accordance with the labor contribution of association, enterprise, and organization collectives.

The accelerated development of cooperative and individual housing construction is to be facilitated. There are to be increased opportunities for working people to join housing construction cooperatives and carry out individual construction through their own resources, credit, and enterprise funds. They will be given assistance by enterprises and organizations.

The priority allocation of state capital investments for housing and sociocultural construction in newly opened up regions — particularly in Siberia, the north, and the Far East — is to be ensured.

Measures are to be implemented to increase housing construction in rural localities. The essential conditions are to be created for the retention of young people and skilled cadres in the countryside.

Municipal services are to be developed. The gas-supply network is to be expanded; the provision of a centralized heat and water supply and drainage for cities and other populated points is to be increased; and the provision of amenities and areas of greenery and sanitation conditions are to be improved in them. The practice of public participation in the provision of amenities is to be introduced more widely.

The work of housing and municipal services organs is to be improved. Citizens' responsibility for looking after the housing allocated to them is to be increased.

There is to be a constant improvement in the protection of the health and leisure conditions of the population. The preventive direction of health care is to be intensified, the quality of medical services is to be raised, and the transition to annual medical checks for the entire population is to be ensured.

The network of treatment and preventive institutions is to be developed via the construction of multidisciplinary and specialized hospitals and hospital, polyclinic, and medical diagnosis blocks. The construction of central rayon hospitals and outpatient clinics is to be continued in order to improve medical services to the population of rural rayons. The network of outpatient and polyclinic institutions, children's hospitals, and maternity homes is to be developed at preferential rates. Hospitals with 350,000 beds and outpatient and polyclinic institutions to handle 900,000 visits per shift are to be commissioned during the 5-year period. Existing medical institutions are to be reconstructed. The provision of public health institutions with medicines, modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, and medical equipment is to be improved. Enterprise and organization funds created via the collectives' labor efforts are to be more widely used for the construction and development of medical institutions in order to serve the workers and employees of these enterprises and organizations.

Sobriety is to be asserted as a norm of the socialist way of life. Drunkenness, alcoholism, and habits harmful to people's health are to be persistently combated.

The norms for the provision of food and medicines to hospitals for Great Patriotic War invalids, maternity homes, central city and rayon hospitals, and of medicines to outpatient and polyclinic institutions are to be increased. Free medicines are to be made available to children under the age of 3 years.

The development of the network of sanatorium and resort institutions, including sanatoriums and rest homes for parents together with their children and enterprise preventive sanatoriums, is to be continued.

An increase in the mass nature of **physical culture and sport** is to be promoted. Physical culture and sports work is to be expanded and its organization is to be improved at people's places of residence, work, and study. The material base of sports organizations is to be strengthened.

The **system of national education** is to be improved. The quality of the training, ideological and political, labor, moral, and aesthetic education of the rising generation and of its preparation for socially useful labor is to be improved. The training and retraining of specialists is to be improved.

The implementation of measures envisaged by the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be ensured. The necessary conditions are to be created for the labor instruction of pupils and for every secondary school graduate to master one of the mass trades. Work for young people's vocational guidance is to be improved.

The system of vocational and technical education is to be developed, and the training of skilled workers actually in the production unit in accordance with the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be improved. The forms of the mentor system are to be improved. Effective methods and targeted forms of instruction are to be introduced in the training of specialists

with higher or secondary specialized education. A policy of training broad specialists within higher education is to be implemented.

The utilization of specialists in the national economy, particularly of engineering and technical cadres, is to be considerably improved. The system of retraining and boosting the qualifications of workers and specialists in the light of the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be developed in all sectors.

The material base of schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational establishments is to be strengthened. The provision of modern equipment, instruments, apparatus, and textbooks for study rooms, workshops, and laboratories is to be improved. Information technology and computers are to be more actively introduced into the education process. General education schools for 7 million pupils and vocational and technical educational establishments with at least 810,000 places are to be constructed during the 5-year period.

The role of socialist culture and art and of the mass information media is to be increased in ideological and political, moral, legal, and artistic and aesthetic education, in more fully satisfying Soviet people's spiritual requirements and in molding their communist world outlook.

The material base of culture and art is to be developed and strengthened. The network of rayon cultural centers and institutions is to be expanded, especially in new urban residential rayons and rural population centers. Movie services to the population are to be improved, and the ideological and artistic standard of moviews, especially movies for children and young people, and of shows, concert programs, and art exhibitions is to be improved. The population, especially young people, is to be more widely involved in amateur artistic creativity. The provision of library services to the population is to be improved.

The population's demands for periodicals and sociopolitical, scientific and technical, artistic, educational, and children's literature are to be more fully satisfied. Measures to strengthen the material and technical base of publishing are to be implemented. The work of archive institutions is to be improved.

XI. Protection of the Environment, Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

The efficiency of measures to protect the environment is to be enhanced. Low-waste and waste-free technological processes are to be more widely introduced. Combined production units, ensuring the full and comprehensive utilization of natural resources and of raw materials and semimanufactures and eliminating or substantially reducing harmful effects on the environment, are to be developed.

The protection of the country's water resources is to be consistently improved. The implementation of basic measures to protect the basins of Lake Baykal and the Baltic, Caspian, Black, and Azov Seas is to be completed. The implementation of the package of measures for the protection of bodies of water in the Arctic Basin, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan and for the improvement of the condition of small rivers and reservoirs is to continue. More rational use must be made of water resources. The efficiency of operations by purification installations is to be improved. The utilization of sewage and of water from mines for irrigation and other national economic needs is to be expanded.

The protection of the atmosphere is to be stepped up. For this purpose, technological processes, equipment, and means of transportation are to be improved, the quality of raw materials and fuel is also to be improved, and highly efficient installations are to be introduced for the purification of industrial and other discharges.

The rational utilization of land is to be ensured, together with its protection against wind and water erosion, mud flows, landslides, rising ground water, swamping, drying out, and salination. Work on improving the preservation of agricultural lands and on the creation of field-protection forest strips is to be stepped up. About 660,000 hectares of land is to be recultivated. The application of methods for the protection of agricultural crops and forests against pests and diseases — methods which are harmless to man and the animal world — is to be constantly expanded.

The protection of the underground depths and the comprehensive utilization of mineral resources are to be improved. Losses of minerals during their extraction, enrichment, and processing are to be reduced. The maintenance of the environment of the USSR's economic zone and the USSR's continental shelf is to be ensured.

The creation and improvement of amenities in the green belts of cities and settlements are to continue; and the network of reserves, national parks, sanctuaries, and other protected natural territories is to be expanded. Work on the protection, reproduction, and rational utilization of the plant and animal world is to be stepped up.

The effectiveness of state monitoring of the condition of the natural environment and sources of pollution is to be enhanced, and this service's technical facilities are to be improved by efficient automatic instruments and equipment. The forms and methods for participation by public organizations and the population in this work are to be expanded. A sense of lofty responsibility for protecting and augmenting natural resources and for their careful utilization is to be inculcated in Soviet people. The management of environmental protection work in the country is to be improved.

XII. Siting of Productive Forces, Development of the Union Republics' Economies

The territorial structure of social production is to be improved. The rational combination of economic and social development is to be ensured in every union republic and in every economic region and their cooperation in the country's unified national economic complex is to be improved.

Further progressive changes are to be made in the siting of productive forces — changes which more fully take into account territorial peculiarities in economic, social, and natural conditions. Energy-intensive production facilities need to be moved closer to the fuel and energy bases of Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Fuller use is to be made of labor and natural resources in the regions of Central Asia, south Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus. The economy of the country's European and Urals regions is to be developed primarily through the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, with a reduction in the number of people employed in the physical production sphere. The practice of forming territorial production complexes and industrial centers is to be extended and improved. In sectorial and territorial terms, the number of workplaces is to be brought into line with the available labor resources.

The accelerated buildup of production potential and the opening up of natural resources in the country's eastern regions are to be continued. Their economy is to be developed comprehensively and preferential growth is to be sought for the sectors of the production and social infrastructure. The north's most efficient natural resources are to be brought into economic circulation.

The creation of new industrial enterprises is to be restricted in large cities, with the exception of projects connected with services for the population. Fuller use is to be made of the economic development potential of small and medium cities and worker settlements; small specialized enterprises, branches, and individual shops of existing plants and factories are to be located there, as well as enterprises connected with services to agriculture, the processing of its products, and the production of articles from local raw materials.

The following basic guidelines for the union republics' economic and social development are to be laid down.

In the RSFSR, production of industrial output is to increase 20-23 percent. Machine building and the gas, chemical, and microbiological industries are to be developed at an accelerated pace. In 1990 electricity generation is to be increased to 1,120-1,160 billion kilowatt-hours, oil and gas condensate production is to be increased to 560-575 million metric tons, gas production to 640-650 billion cubic meters, and coal production to 440-445 million metric tons.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased 13-15 percent. Grain production is to be increased in 1990 to 140-142 million metric tons, sugar beet production to 31-32 million metric tons, potato production to 45-47 million metric tons, vegetable production to 14.5-15 million metric tons, meat production (slaughter weight) to 10-10.2 million metric tons, milk production to 54-55 million metric tons, and egg production to 45-46 billion eggs. During the 5-year period, 1,485,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned and 1.63 million hectares of marshy and waterlogged land are to be drained. Amelioration work is to be carried out on land which does not require draining over an area of up to 6 million hectares.

The energy base of the European part of the RSFSR is to be strengthened. The construction of the Kalinin AES and the second stage of the Smolensk AES is to be completed, capacities are to be commissioned at the Kursk, Balakovo, Tatar, and Rostov AES's and the Gorkiy and Voronezh nuclear heat supply stations, and construction of the Kostroma AES and the Volgograd Nuclear TETS is to be developed. Construction of the Krasnodar AES and the third stage of the Kola AES is to be started. Construction of the Irganay GES is to be accelerated, the Zagorsk GAES [pumped storage electric power station] is to be commissioned, and construction of the Leningrad GAES is to be developed.

The further development and improvement of the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem Zone are to be ensured. The construction of housing, roads, and services sphere projects is to be continued on a large scale and the working and living conditions of the rural population are to be improved.

In the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and in Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts better use is to be made of the existing scientific and production potential to accelerate scientific and technical progress and enhance the efficiency of the country's national economy. Production is to be increased only by means of the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, the broad application of modern technologies, flexible automated systems, and robot technology, the deepening of specialization, the development of intersectorial production facilities, and the improvement of labor productivity, ensuring a reduction in the number of workplaces. The elimination of production facilities and enterprises in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad whose further development in these locations is economically inexpedient is to be accelerated. The territory of Moscow city and its forest and park zone is to be utilized rationally, with regard to demands concerning the protection of the environment. The interconnected comprehensive development of Moscow city and Oblast and of Leningrad city and Oblast is to be ensured. The construction of structures to protect Leningrad city from flooding is to be continued.

The further development of the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex is to be ensured; the construction of coal mines and the start of development work in new oilfields is to be accelerated; and preparatory work linked with the extraction of bauxite and titanium ores is to begin. More comprehensive use is to be made of the Kola Peninsula's minerals.

New capacities are to be created in the Kursk magnetic anomaly territorial production complex for the extraction and enrichment of iron ore and the production of electric steel and rolled metal; fuller use is to be made of overburden rock and waste from mining and enriching enterprises. Shops are to be constructed for the production of cold-rolled strip at the Orel steel rolling mill. The development of heavy industry and the agro-industrial complex

of the Central Chernozem economic region is to be rationally combined.

The construction of the main projects of an industrial complex for the production of technological equipment for the food industry, trade, and public catering in the city of Volzhsk in the Mari ASSR, as well as a shop for the production of oil-grade, corrosion-resistant pipes at the Volga pipe plant, is to be carried out. Capacities for the extraction and processing of gas and condensate and the production of sulfur are to be commissioned at the industrial center being formed on the basis of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit. The lands of the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain are to be opened up more efficiently.

In the Urals, capacities at the Bashkir, South Urals, and Beloyarsk AES's, the Perm GRES, and the Chelyabinsk TETS are to be commissioned. The first stage of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine's steel smelting facility and low-capacity metallurgical plants are to be reconstructed.

The accelerated development of Siberia's economy is to be ensured. Work to build up fuel and energy base capacities in this region is to be accelerated. Measures are to be implemented which aim to ensure the comprehensive processing of mineral, raw material, and timber resources, the enhancement of the region's share in all-union output by the energy-intensive sectors of industry, and the proportional development of processing sectors and machine building in particular. The local food base is to be consolidated. The construction industry, construction materials industry, and transportation are to develop at preferential rates.

The formation of the West Siberia territorial production complex is to continue. The prospecting for, construction and equipping, and development of petroleum and gas deposits are to be increased. Main gas pipelines are to be built in the European part of the country and in Siberia's southern regions. The construction of Surgut's GRES-2 is to be completed, and capacities at the Nizhnevartovsk and Urengoy GRES's are to be commissioned.

The building and reconstruction of coal enterprises in the Kuzbass are to be accelerated. The building of the Katunskaya GES, the Altay nitrogen fertilizers plant, and the Tyumen chemical plant is to be developed. The reconstruction of the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine is to be implemented. Land reclamation work is to continue in West Siberia's southern regions, the construction of the Aleysk irrigation system in Altay Kray is to be completed, and the construction of Altay Kray's Bulinskaya irrigation system is to be continued.

Power units at the Berezovskaya No 1 GRES and coal extraction capacities at the Berezovskiy No 1 open pit are to be commissioned, the building of the "Borodinskiy" No 2 open coal pit is to be undertaken, the construction of the Berezovskaya No 2 GRES is to be developed, and other work is to be carried out in the formation of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex.

The commissioning of capacities at enterprises under construction in the Sayanskiy territorial production complex is to be ensured and the construction of the Sayanskiy aluminum plant is to be accelerated. The opening up of resources in the lower Angara region [nizhnoye priangarye] is to be developed and construction of the Boguchanskaya GES is to continue; preparatory work is to begin on the construction of the Sredneyeniseyskaya GES and the opening up of the Gorevskoye lead and zinc deposit. The opening up of the Ozernoye polymetallic deposit is to be undertaken, the building of the Tugnuyskiy open coal pit is to be developed, and the capacity of the Kharanorskiy open cut coal pit is to be increased. Capacities at the second stage of the Gusinoozerskaya GRES and at the Ulan-Ude TETS-2 are to be commissioned.

The entire length of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is to be brought into permanent use and the large-scale economic development of the zone incorporating this railroad is to be undertaken. The formation of the South Yakut territorial production complex is to continue. Capacities at the second stage of the Neryungri GRES are to be commissioned, construction of the Seligdarskiy apatite plant is to begin, and preparatory work is to be carried out on the creation of a metallurgical base in the Far East using local coking coal and iron ore. The construction of the Berkakit-Tommot-Yakutsk railroad is to be developed.

The extraction of nonferrous and rare metals in the Far East is to be increased. The preferential development of the fuel industry and electric power generation is to be ensured. The Okha-Komsomolsk-na-Amure gas pipeline and the first units of the Vilyuysk GES-3 and the Bureya GES, the Komsomolskaya TETS-3, and the Ussuri TETS are to be commissioned, and construction of the Ust-Srednekanskaya GES and the Yakutsk GRES-2 is to be undertaken. Construction of the Deputatskiy mining and enriching combine in the Yakut ASSR is to be completed. Fish catches, the extraction of sea products, and the output of high-quality edible fish products are to be increased. The production of soybean, rice, and other agricultural products is to be stepped up.

In order to retain cadres in northern, Siberian, and Far Eastern regions, the preferential rise in living standards for the population of these regions is to be ensured.

The traditional forms of economic activity by the north's ethnic groups are to be improved on a new technological base.

In the Ukrainian SSR, industrial production is to increase 18-21 percent. By 1990, electricity generation is to increase to 320 billion kilowatt-hours. The construction of the Chernobyl and Zaporozhye AES's is to be completed, capacities at the Khmelnitskiy, Rovno, South Ukrainian, and Crimean AES's and the Odessa nuclear TETS are to be commissioned, and construction is to begin on the Kharkov nuclear TETS and the Dniester and Kanev GAES's.

The reconstruction and retooling of coal industry and ferrous metallurgy enterprises are to continue, primarily in the Donbass. Capacities for the processing of oxidized iron ore at the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine and for the extraction and processing of manganese ores at the Tavricheskiy mining and enriching combine are to be commissioned. The production of chemical industry and machine-building output is to increase approximately 30 percent. There is to be a considerable expansion of light industry output, particularly of linen fabrics and

knitwear.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 13-15 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 52-54 million metric tons of grain, 53-55 million metric tons of sugar beets, 2.9 million metric tons of sunflowers, 8.6 million metric tons of vegetables, 4.5 million metric tons of fruit and berries, 4.9-5 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 24.5-25 million metric tons of milk, and 16-17 billion eggs. Guaranteed production of corn for grain is to be established on lands under irrigation. Some 500,000 hectares of irrigated land and 640,000 hectares of drained land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Belorussian SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. The preferential development of machine tool building, instrument building, the radio engineering, electronic, and electrical equipment industries, and machine building for stockraising and feed production is to be ensured.

The first power unit of the Minsk nuclear TETS, capacities for the production of petroleum products and chemical raw materials at the "Novopolotsknefteorgsintez" Association and the Mozyr petroleum refinery, and for the production of metal cord at the Belorussian metallurgical plant in Zhlobin are to be commissioned. The reconstruction and expansion of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the "V.I. Lenin Minsk Tractor Plant" Association are to continue.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 12-14 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 8-8.2 million metric tons of grain, no less than 13 million metric tons of potatoes, 27-28 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 1.2-1.3 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 7.1-7.3 million metric tons of milk, and 3.4-3.5 billion eggs.

Some 520,000 hectares of waterlogged and swampland are to be drained during the 5-year period, including 420,000 hectares by the closed drainage method. The construction of priority flood protection projects for agricultural land in the Polesskaya depression is to be completed.

In the Uzbek SSR, industrial production is to increase 24-27 percent. The chemical, electrical equipment, and light industries, instrument building, and the processing of agricultural products are to be developed at higher rates. Electricity generation is to increase 25-27 percent and sulfuric acid production by 34-36 percent. Capacities at the Angren open coal pit, the Novoangrenskaya and Talimardzhan GRES's, and the Uzbek metallurgical plant are to be commissioned. Construction of an agricultural machinery plant is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 1.8-1.93 million metric tons of cotton fiber, including at least 154,000 metric tons of fine-fiber varieties of raw cotton, 3.2-3.5 million metric tons of grain, 20 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 540,000-560,000 metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 3.3-3.5 million metric tons of milk, and 2.7-3 billion eggs. The accelerated development of the production of fruit and vegetable and melon crops is to be provided for.

The reconstruction and improved utilization of existing irrigation systems is to be ensured, 360,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period, 1.1 million hectares of pastureland are to be supplied with water, and the water supply system for some 4.8 million hectares of pastureland is to be reconstructed. The comprehensive opening of the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes is to be continued.

In the Kazakh SSR, industrial production is to increase 23-26 percent. Provision is to be made for further development of the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

The formation of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex is to continue. Coal extraction in the Ekibastuz field is to be increased considerably, the opening up of the Maykyubenskiy coalfield is to begin, capacities at Ekibastuz GRES-2 are to be commissioned, and construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-3 and the South Kazakhstan GRES is to be developed. The construction of Shulbinskaya GES is to be completed.

The opening up of the Tengizskoye petroleum field and the Karachaganak gas condensate deposit is to be accelerated. Capacities for the extraction and processing of ores at the Zhayrem mining and enriching combine and the Dzezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine are to be expanded; the Shalkiya deposit is to be opened up. The building of the Bakyrchikskiy mining and metallurgical combine, the Kayrakty tungsten mining and and enriching combine, the Koktenkolskiy molybdenum mining and enriching combine, and the Boshchekulskiy copper mining and enriching combines is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 13-15 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 30-31 million metric tons of grain, 1.4-1.5 million metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 5.4-5.5 million metric tons of milk, 4.2-4.3 billion eggs, no less than 120,000 metric tons of wool, and 55-58 million metric tons of feeds (in feed units). The commodity production of high quality hard and strong wheat varieties, and of millet and buckwheat, is to be considerably expanded. The development of cattle breeding for meat and of fine-and semifine-fleeced sheep breeding is to be continued. Work is to be done on the quality improvement of irrigated land and the technical improvement of existing irrigation systems on an area of 670,000 hectares. Some 410,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Georgian SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. Preferential growth is to be ensured for the electrical equipment, electronic, and radio industries and for instrument building. The first units of the Khudonskaya GES are to be commissioned, the building of the Georgian AES and of the Marneuli nonstandard equipment plant and component casting plant is to begin, as is also the reconstruction of the Rustavi metallurgical plant and the expansion of Ibilisi GRES. A plant for the production of tractors and machinery for mountain crop farming and the second stage of the Kutaisi motor vehicle plant are to be built. The Marabda-Akhalkalaki railroad is to be

commissioned. The building of the Caucasus mountain railroad is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990, production figures are to be as follows: 650,000 metric tons of high quality tea, 1.1-1.4 million metric tons of fruit, berries, and citrus fruit, 230,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 850,000-900,000 metric tons of milk, and 1.2 billion eggs. Some 60,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period and 35,000 hectares of waterlogged and swamp land are to be drained. Work on the reclamation and development of land in the Kolkhida depression is to be continued, existing irrigation systems are to be reconstructed, and the further development of resort and tourist facillities is to be ensured.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. The preferential development of the electronic and radio equipment industries and of instrument building and the further growth of the power, petrochemical, and food industries is envisaged. Petroleum prospecting and development drilling in the Caspian Sea and in the republic's western and central regions is to be expanded. Some 14-15 million metric tons of petroleum are to be extracted in 1990.

Capacities at Azerbaijan GRES are to be commissioned and the construction of an AES, the Novobakinskaya TETS, and the Kirovabad trucks plant is to get under way. Installations for the production and processing of ethylene and propylene are to be commissioned.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased 14-16 percent. By 1990, production figures are to be as follows: 1.6 million metric tons of grain, 238,000 metric tons of cotton fiber, 1.2 million metric tons of vegetable and melon crops, 7.2-7.4 million metric tons of feed units, 220,000-225,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 1.2-1.3 million metric tons of milk, and 1.3 billion eggs. Work on the improvement of the technical state of irrigation systems on an area of 600,000 hectares of irrigated lands is to be carried out during the 5-year period and 75,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned.

Work on the creation of a resort zone of all-union importance along the Caspian Sea coast is to be launched.

In the Lithuanian SSR, industrial production is to increase 13-16 percent. The production of computer equipment, instruments and means of automation, and goods for cultural, consumer, and household purposes is to be developed at a preferential pace. The output of chemical products, canned meat and dairy products, furniture, linen fabrics, and leather footwear is to be expanded. Ignalina AES and Kayshyadoris GAES, complexes for the production of sulfuric acid at the Kedaynyay chemical plan and for the intensive processing of petroleum at the Mazheykyay petroleum refinery, and the USSR-GDR railroad ferry crossing are to be commissioned.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 4 million metric tons of grain, 2.5 million metric tons of potatoes, at least 11 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 600,000-620,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), and 3.2-3.3 million metric tons of milk. A pedigree stockbreeding base for supplying other republics with cattle is to be expanded. Some 450,000 hectares of drained land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Moldavian SSR, industrial production is to be increased 22-25 percent. Development of the agro-industrial complex is to continue and its efficiency increased. The construction of the "Plodselkhozmash" and "Moldsekhozmash" plants and the reconstruction of the Bendery silk combine are to be completed and plants producing well-drilling geophysical equipment and computer equipment are to be built. The output of fabrics, knitwear, and canned goods is to be boosted.

The average annual gross output of agricultural products is to be increased by 15-17 percent. By 1990 the gross harvest of vegetables is to be increased to 1.5 million metric tons and fruit and berries to 1.7 million metric tons, production of milk to 1.4-1.5 million metric tons, and meat (slaughter weight) to 350,000-360,000 metric tons, and sales of hybrid corn seeds to 70,000 metric tons and sunflower seeds to 10,000 metric tons. Some 150,000 hectares of irrigated lands are to be brought into use during the 5-year period.

In the Latvian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 13-16 percent with preferential growth in the electronics, electrical equipment, chemicals, and communications industries. The production of high-quality consumer goods is to be developed and the range of fish products expanded. The retooling and reconstruction of light industry and construction industry enterprises are to be continued. Power units at the Daugavpils GES and the first phase of the industrial robot plant in the city of Riga are to be commissioned. The reconstruction of the "Sarkanays Metallurgs" plant is to begin. The provision of gas to the republic's economy is to be accelerated.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, grain production is to be increased to 2.3 million metric tons, potatoes to 1.8 million metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 360,000-370,000 metric tons, and milk to 2-2.2 million metric tons. At least 260,000 hectares of waterlogged lands are to be drained during the 5-year period.

The development of maritime transport and the fishing fleet is to continue and port facilities are to be consolidated. The construction of sanatoriums, health establishments, and facilities forming part of the Yurmala health resort's infrastructure is to be accelerated.

In the Kirghiz SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 21-24 percent with accelerated development of electric power, nonferrous metallurgy, electronics, and light industry. The Tash-Kumyr and Shamaldy-Say GES's and thermal power capacities at the Frunze TETS-2 and Tash-Kumyr semiconductor materials plant are to be commissioned. Construction of the Kambaratinskiy GES and the Sary-Dzhaz mining and enriching combine is to be started. The construction of the Kirghiz gold ore combine is to be completed. The Belovodskoye fruit-glucose syrup combine is to be built.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 13-15 percent. The livestock feed base is to be consolidated by reclaiming pasture land. By 1990, meat production (slaughter weight) is to be increased to 220,000-230,000 metric tons, milk to 850,000-860,000 metric tons, the number of eggs to 640 million, and wool to 40,000 metric tons and the supply of sugar beet seed to the all-union pool is to increase to 15,000 metric tons and that of alfalfa seed to 6,500-7,000 metric tons. Some 45,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be brought into use during the 5-year period. Work to comprehensively exploit the water and energy resources of the Sary-Dzhaz river is to begin.

In the Tajik SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 23-26 percent with preferential development of electric power, chemicals, the light and food industries, and machine building. The South Tajik territorial production complex is to be further developed. Capacities at the Rogun GES are to be commissioned, construction of the Sangtuda GES is to begin, construction of the Yavanskiy electrochemicals plant is to be continued, and construction of the Tajik aluminum plant is to be completed. Construction of the Tajik gold ore combine and a plant producing storage cells in the city of Kulyab is to start. Spinning and weaving factories are to be constructed in the cities of Kanibadam and Kulyab and in the Fayzabadskiy rayon. Construction of the Pamir GES and the Kurgan-Tyube-Kulyab railroad is to begin.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, the production of cotton fiber is to be increased to 290,000 metric tons (of which fine-fibered strains will be increased to 88,000 metric tons), meat (slaughter weight) to 140,000-143,000 metric tons, milk to 630,000-640,000 metric tons, and the number of eggs to 710-720 million. Planting of orchards and vineyards is to be expanded and the formation of vegetable growing and dairy zones close to cities is to be completed for the most part. A stable base for the production of potatoes for use as food is to be created in mountainous and foothill regions. Some 65,000 hectares are to be irrigated during the 5-year period and the development of land on the Dangarinskiy steppe and in the Beshkentskaya Dolina is to continue.

In the Armenian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 24-26 percent. Reconstruction, retooling, and expansion of a number of existing enterprises in machine building, chemicals, light industry, nonferrous metallurgy, and the construction materials industry is to be carried out.

The construction of the second phase of the Armenian AES and the Bardenis-Dzhermuk railroad is to begin and plants producing programmable control units, hydraulic equipment for automatic manipulators, and specialized technical equipment, and a knitted fabric factory in the city of Kafan are to be built. Capacities for producing knitwear and leather footwear are to be expanded.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, grain production is to be increased to 330,000 metric tons, vegetables to 500,000 metric tons, fruit and berries to 240,000 metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 130,000 metric tons, milk to 625,000 metric tons, and the number of eggs to 680 million. Irrigation systems are to be reconstructed and 35,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Turkmen SSR, industrial production is to be expanded by 20-23 percent. The production of mineral fertilizers is to be increased 2.6 times and gas extraction is to be increased to 86 billion cubic meters. Geological prospecting work for petroleum and gas is to be increased. Electric power, the light and food industries, and machine building are to be developed at a faster rate. The construction of the Mary GRES is to be completed, the commissioning of the Chardzhouskiy petroleum refining plant is to be accelerated, the construction of the first phase of the graphitized electrodes plant in the city of Tashauz and the Turkmen hard alloy products plant is to be started. Construction of the Central Asian potassium fertilizers plant is to begin. Research and planning work on establishing the East Turkmen territorial production complex is to continue.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased 12-14 percent. By 1990, cotton fiber production is to be increased to 398,000 metric tons, of which fine-fiber strains will increase to 108,000 metric tons, vegetables and cucurbits to 900,000 metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 120,000 metric tons, milk to 380,000 metric tons, the number of eggs to 390 million, wool to 14-15,000 metric tons, and feed to 5.3 million metric tons of feed units.

Some 100,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be brought into use during the 5-year period. Water supply construction and the comprehensive opening up of lands in the Karakum Canal zone are to be continued.

In the Estonian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 13-16 percent with preferential growth rates occurring in the shale processing and electronics industries and instrument making. The output of cultural, consumer-domestic, and household goods is to be increased. Construction of the Kuremyae shale mine is to begin. The construction of the new Tallinn seaport is to be completed. The Bireshi-Tallinn gas pipeline is to be built.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, feed production is to be increased to 4.4 million metric tons of feed units, meat (slaughter weight) to 245,000-250,000 metric tons, and milk to 1.4 million metric tons. Hog raising for bacon is to be developed. Some 85,000 hectares of waterlogged agricultural land is to be drained.

XIII. Development of Foreign Economic Ties.

Economic collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries is to be comprehensively improved and enriched on the basis of consistent implementation of the CEMA economic summit decisions. Fuller utilization of the potential of socialist economic integration is to be ensured in resolving major national economic tasks and in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and its positions in the world.

Coordination of economic and scientific-technical policy is to be implemented with the fraternal countries within the CEMA framework and on a bilateral basis for the purpose of the joint effective solution of major problems in the spheres of science, technology, industry, agriculture, environmental protection, transport, and capital construction and also of seeking out new forms and possibilities for developing production specialization and cooperation, mutually advantageous trade, and other types of cooperation. Coordination of economic and social development plans is to be implemented more fully. The rendering of international aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic in accelerating the development and increasing the effiency of social production and in broadening their participation in the international division of labor is to be continued in conjunction with the other CEMA countries.

The joint Comprehensive Program for CEMA Member Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is to be unswervingly implemented. There is to be more extensive sharing with the CEMA countries in the creation and introduction of advanced equipment, technology, and materials, taking account of collectively developed solutions. Associations and enterprises are to be more actively involved in this work, notably through the development of direct production ties with enterprises in fraternal countries and also through the creation of joint enterprises. The technical and economic standards and the quality of articles supplied to one another are to be improved by every means. Standardization and harmonization within the CEMA framework are to be expanded.

The implementation of a number of large-scale projects is to be ensured in conjunction with CEMA countries: The construction of the main gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR, of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations, and of the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine, the development of oil and gas deposits in the Prikaspiyskaya Nizmennost, and the further expansion of the community countries' unified energy system. Jointly elaborated measures are to be implemented to develop the material and technical base of agriculture, reequip light and food industry enterprises, and expand reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. Measures coordinated with the fraternal countries are to be implemented for the rational utilization and comprehensive saving of fuel and raw materials, the reduction of energy- and materials-intensiveness in production, and the assimilation of new sources of energy.

Economic, scientific, and technical ties are to be developed and consolidated with socialist countries which are not CEMA members. Forms of cooperation with these countries are to be improved.

Cooperation with developing countries is to be deepened. They are to be given assistance in constructing industrial and power industry projects, developing transport, mechanizing agriculture and irrigating land, carrying out geological prospecting for reserves of mineral raw materials and fuel, and training national cadres and in other spheres, thus helping to bring natural resources into production and increase commodity resources in those countries, to establish and develop their national economies, and to advance them along the path of independence and progress. The consistent implementation of coordinated long-term programs of trade, economic, and scientific-technical ties with those countries is to be continued.

Stable trade, economic, and scientific-technical ties are to be developed on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis with interested capitalist countries, and forms of cooperation with them are to be improved.

The structure of trade with foreign countries is to be improved, primarily through increased sales of machinery, equipment, and other highly processed products.

XIV. The Improvement of National Economic Management

Further improvement of the management of the national economy is to be implemented. The system of management and economic activity, which is designed to ensure organic unity and effective interaction between planning, economic levers and incentives, and the organizational structures of management, is to be comprehensively developed. This system is to be targeted on a decisive shift to the use of intensive factors of production development, on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and on the fullest satisfaction of social needs.

All sectors of the national economy are to be transferred to the new methods of economic activity in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Democratic centralism, combining unified, centralized leadership with initiative, creative activeness, and high responsibility at all levels of economic activity, is to be consistently improved and developed in the management of the national economy. Working people are to be more widely involved in production management.

The centralized principle in the leadership of the national economy is to be strengthened. The higher echelons of economic management are to concentrate their efforts primarily on resolving major probelsm of socioeconomic development, improving national economic proportions, implementing key scientific-technical tasks, and creating the best conditions for the work of associations and enterprises. The standard of sector management organs' work is to be improved.

The rights of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and of soviets are to be extended, and their responsibility for tiemly and correct resolution of questions of economic and social development is to be increased.

Consistent implementation of the provisions of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives is to be ensured and the latter's role in elaborating plans and resolving tasks of a production-economic and social nature is to be stepped up.

The socialist style in economic activity is to be asserted everywhere, based on such major Leninist demands as unity of political and economic leadership, a high standard of organization, a businesslike approach, competence, discipline, and individual responsibility for one's alloted task.

Exactingness toward cadres, particularly the leading link, is to be steadily increased. The evaluation of workers must be based primarily on their personal contribution to resolving production and scientific-technical tasks, their moral-political qualities, and their organizational ability.

Socialist legality and law and order are to be strengthened, and there is to be resolute struggle against any manifestations of departmentalism or local narrow-mindedness. Economic legislation is to be improved. Administration for its own sake, petty tutelage, and unjustified overregulation of the economic activity of associations and enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are not to be tolerated.

The exchange of leading experience in planning and economic activity with the CEMA countries is to be improved.

There is to be a growth in the role of the main production link — science-production and production associations and enterprises — with the organic unity of their rights and obligations being ensured. The economic independence of associations and enterprises and their opportunities in the technical reequipment and improvement of production and in planning are to be significantly expanded.

The economic responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end results of work, for the fulfillment of contractual commitments, and for the better utilization of all types of resources is to be increased. Efforts are to be made to ensure that the economic mechanism orients labor collectives to the maximum degree on accelerating growth rates and increasing production efficiency, introducing new equipment and advanced experience, constantly improving technology and labor organization, and producing high quality output. The work of technical control services is to be improved.

Strict dependence is to be ensured between the scale of resources received by associations and enterprises for the development of production, the payment of wages, and the resolution of social questions and the end results of their economic activity. Labor collectives are to be granted greater independence in utilizing resources left at the disposal of associations and enterprises for the development of production and the resolution of social tasks. Provision is to be made for priroity allocation of the necessary mateial and technical resources for measures to be implemented using association and enterprise funds and bank credits.

The forms and the organization of socialist competition are to be improved, and it is to be targeted on achieving high work results.

The scientific standard of planning is to be improved. Its effect on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, on forming a progressive structure of social production and production intensification, and on ensuring a balanced and well-proportioned development and effective utilization of production and scientific-technical potential is to be intensified. Transition to the integral planning of scientific and technical progress is to be achieved and the necessary measures are to be implemented to ensure that plan targets are based on the achievements of scientific-technical progress and that they secure the development of each sector on the base of extensive use of new equipment and technology.

Reciprocal links between long-term forecasting and forward and current planning are to be strengthened. Wider use is to be made of the automated system of plan accounting, and its coordination with sector and departmental automated control systems must be ensured.

The role of 5-year plans in the organization of economic activity at all levels is to be increased. Plan discipline is to be strengthened. The necessary production and financial reserves are to be created at all levels of management.

The introduction into planning of a system of progressive eco-

nomic normatives is to be ensured. Extensive use is to be made of normative methods at all levels of management and planning.

The system of plan indicators is to be improved; the targeting of indicators on national economic end results is to be intensified; and the importance of indicators reflecting efficiency in the use of labor, material, and financial resources and the quality and scale of production renewal is to be increased.

Unity of sector, territorial, and program planning is to be ensured. The standard of planning of interconnected sectors is to be improved. The planning of comprehensive economic and social development of territories and the economy of economic regions and territorial-production complexes is to be improved.

The role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan as the country's central scientific-economic organ are to be increased.

The financial system is to be improved and its significance in managing the national economy, ensuring the increased efficiency of social production, and monitoring the rational use of resources is to be enhanced. Payments discipline is to be improved.

The statewide system of material-technical supply is to be developed and improved; and the responsibility of the USSR Gossnab and of supply organs for the observance of delivery discipline and for the economical and rational use of fuel, raw materials, supplies, and secondary resources is to be increased. Opportunities for consumer influence on the technical standards and quality of output are to be expanded, and long-term economic ties and wholesale trade are to be developed.

The effectiveness of economic levers and incentives is to be increased. The role of economic methods of management is to be intensified, and financial autonomy is to be strengthened in all links of production, the consumer sphere, and other types of services. Financially autonomous relations are to be built up increasingly on the basis of 5-year plan targets and economic normatives that are laid down, tying the amounts of resources left at associations' and enterprises' disposal to the results of their work. The stability of these normatives in the course of implementing the 5-year plan is to be ensured. Opportunities for associations and enterprises to use their own resources to give material incentives to members of the labor collective are to be expanded.

The role of economic levers in increasing production efficiency and maintaining the thrift regime, improving output quality, renewing fixed capital, speeding up the turnover of circulating capital, reducing prime cost, and increasing the profitability of production is to be substantially intensified. The norms and procedure for utilizing depreciation deductions are to be reexamined.

The prices and tariffs system is to be improved. They are to reflect more fully production quality indicators and the level of socially necessary labor expenditure.

Accounting, statistics, and monitoring are to be given an increased role in ensuring rational and economical use of resources and stepping up the struggle against mismanagement and extravagance and for the preservation of socialist property, and monitoring and auditing work is to be improved, and measures are to be implemented to improve the system of departmental control and increase its efficiency. Accounting is to be streamlined and simplified.

The organizational structure of management is to be improved at all its levels and in all links of the national economy. New general plans for the management of the sectors of the national economy and of industry are to be clarified or, where necessary, elaborated to provide for transition predominantly to a two-tier system of management. The structure of the union republics' national economic management is to be improved, taking into account their role and place in the unionwide division of labor.

Organs are to be set up to manage groups of interconnected sectors. The forms of intersector management are to be improved. The functions and structure of ministries and departments are to be clarified to take account of the introduction of new management methods and the expanded rights of associations and enterprises. Their efforts are to be concentrated on determining prospects for sectors' development, drawing up the major apportionments, and elaborating and implementing a unified scientific-technical and investment policy. Ministries' and departments' responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans, the comprehensive development of a sector to a modern technical standard, the effective resolution of production specialization and cooperation questions, and the satisfaction of the national economy's and the population's requirements in terms of the sector's output is to be increased. Measures are to be implemented to improve the work style and methods of ministries and departments.

Science-production and production associations are to be developed and their scientific-technical subdivisions reinforced. In cases where it is necessary, intersector associations are to be set up with the intention of accelerating the solution of scientific-technical and economic tasks. The optimum combination of large, medium, and small specialized enterprises is to be ensured.

The efficiency of management apparatus' work is to be increased, clearer distinctions as to rights and obligations are to be drawn between management organs, superfluous tiers are to be removed, duplication and parallelism in work are to be eliminated, and organization and technical backup for management work are to be improved.

Efforts are to be made to achieve the optimum numerical correlation between workers engaged in production and in management. The management apparatus is to be substantially simplified and cheapened, day-to-day questions are to be resolved on a more current basis, and central management organs are to be freed from having to examine petty and secondary questions. Formalism and bureaucracy in work are to be resolutely eliminated, and the number of instructions and directions issued is to be sharply reduced.

There is to be an increase in the role and responsibility of republic and local organs in the management of economic and sociocultural building. The rights of these organs in the planning and

management of sectors directly involved in meeting the population's needs are to be expanded.

The activity of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms is to be improved and they are to be given an increased role in ensuring comprehensive development of the economy on the territory under their jurisdiction, rational use of labor, raw materials, and fuel and energy resources, production sharing, environmental protection, and increasing economic efficiency. Local budget revenues are to be made more dependent on the results of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations located on the territory in question. The joint utilization of enterprises' budget resources and facilities for expanding the social and production infrastructure is to be expanded. Effective monitoring of the allocation of the housing stock is to be ensured.

The system for training economic leader and specialist cadres, particularly in the higher and middle tiers, is to be improved, taking account of the new demands. Cadres are to be trained who possess not only modern scientific, technical, and economic knowledge, but also broad horizons, organizational capabilities, and the ability to resolve tasks first and foremost from the viewpoint of statewide interests. Selection, placement, and retraining of leading workers and specialists is to be improved.

The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 constitute a document of tremendous political importance. They lay down the major positions that need to be achieved to secure a qualitatively new level of prosperity for Soviet people and a further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might.

The scale of the work outlined by the CPSU for accelerating the country's economic and social development is imposing. Implementing the basic guidelines will demand great efforts by the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia and must become a partywide, statewide cause.

The main task now consists of achieving a breakthrough in work in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and effecting a turn in all spheres of economic activity, achieving higher peaks with less expenditure, and making maximum use of everything the country has at its disposal — the powerful economic and scientific-technical potential that has been created and all the existing reserves and opportunities. To ensure the achievement of high results, to manage skillfully on the basis of the organic combination of accumulated experience with new knowledge and new decisions — these are the essence of today's demands on labor collectives, on party, soviet, and economic organs, and on all social organizations at the center and local level. Every association and the enterprise, shop, and production section are to determine which links can secure the greatest results with minimum extra expenditure.

Above all, the main reserve, the essentially inexhaustible reserve which is made up of the human factor, people, and the guarantee of a high standard of organization, discipline, and order, is to be brought fully into action.

A great responsibility for implementing the plans outlined lies with the Communists, with the party organizations, which are obligated to head the masses' political and labor enthusiasm and to do everything to support their initiative and their creative enterprise. The union republic communist party central committees, the party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the primary party organizations are to initiate extensive political and organizational work to these ends, strive for efficient use of existing reserves and for the strictest thrift regime, introduce the Leninist style of economic activity everywhere, and be more active in performing educational work so that every working person and every labor collective works creatively and at full productivity. It is important to be persistent in instilling the businesslike approach in cadres, to restructure people's economic thinking and psychological mood toward working in the new way, and to increase responsibility for the work allotted to them.

It is necessary for the soviets to make fuller use of their rights in the sphere of economic and sociocultural building. The trade unions are to extend socialist competition even wider, increase competition publicity, struggle more persistently to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets, improve production and daily living conditions for working people, improve working people's professional and general cultural standards, disseminate leading experience more widely, and help increase the labor collectives' role in resolving production and social questions. The Lenin Komsomol is required to direct the enthusiasm and the ebullient energy of the young to the implementation of the tasks set.

People's control and financial and law enforcement organs are to be a reliable bar to every kind of violation of state discipline, to mismanagement, and to any encroachments on obtaining [posyagatelstvan na polucheniye] unearned incomes.

The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development are a concrete program of action for the working people and all Soviet people. They are the party's directive on strengthening the country's economic might and resolving major, urgent scientific-technical and economic tasks in the interests of further boosting the people's prosperity and securing our society's comprehensive development.

The implementation of the outlined tasks will have not only internal, but also great international significance, will serve the deepening of socialist economic integration and the further assertion of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, will increase the magnetic force of the ideas of socialism even more, and will constitute a weighty contribution to the cause of reinforcing world peace.

The 27th CPSU Congress expresses firm confidence that the aims which the party is setting for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000 will be achieved. As a result, the creative strength of socialism will be revealed even more fully and our Soviet motherland will become richer and mightier. The guarantee of this is Soviet people's creative labor and the inviolable unity of party and people.